



THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XX.—No. 508.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XX.—No. 508.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE report of the Director of the United States Mint in reference to the production and coinage of gold and silver in 1889, is of particular interest in connection with the impending legislation on silver. It shows a small decrease in the production of gold, and a considerable increase in silver. The former fell off in value from \$33,000,000 in 1888, to \$52,800,000 in 1889; the latter increased from \$43,020,000 to \$46,750,000,—counting it in bullion value. In quantity our production of silver was 50,000,000 ounces, and we received, besides, 12,000,000 ounces in ores or bars from Mexico, making a total of 62,000,000 ounces produced or smelted or refined in this country. Of this we managed to export 20,000,000 ounces to Europe, and 9,000,000 ounces to the Asiatic countries, and to use 6,000,000 in the arts. This left a surplus of 27,000,000 ounces, of which the mints purchased all for coinage.

These figures remind us that the production of silver is by no means a fixed quantity. It has been increased whenever the market-price has seemed to warrant the working of the less profitable ores. It has not diminished even when these ores have ceased to yield a profitable return. What we are undertaking is not simply to carry all the actual production of silver by the mines of this country and of Mexico, but to carry all that they will produce under the changed conditions for mining produced by that rise in the price of silver which probably will be the first effect of the new policy.

The absorption of our whole supply by the Treasury will be a very good thing for Europe. When we cease to send 20,000,000 ounces to the London bullion market, Germany will be able to dispose of her reserves on favorable terms. The price will go up there to such a figure that East Indian finance will be much eased by the appreciation of exchange on Calcutta.

THE agreement reached by the Conference committee of the two Republican caucuses as to a Silver bill, has fallen through again. The representatives of the Silver interest in the Senate are not to be contented with any measure which embodies in any degree the principle of the Windom bill, which proposes to regulate the redemption of Silver certificates on the basis of the market-price of that metal. The compromise reached went a long way to meet their views. It provided for the redemption of the Silver treasury-notes in lawful money, and not in Silver bullion, as Mr. Windom had suggested. And it required the Treasury to coin into standard dollars enough of the bullion purchased under the law, for the redemption of these notes. This means keeping enough of such dollars on hand to meet any demand for coin in place of treasury-notes. But it also allowed the Secretary to redeem these notes in silver bullion at current market rates, whenever he was asked to do so, and chose to do it. This put the basis of our currency entirely at the mercy of the Secretary of the Treasury. Under Mr. Windom the bill would be worked to maintain the Gold standard of value. Under a Secretary appointed at the demand of the Western States, we would come to the Silver standard with very great speed. He would refuse to pay out silver at market rates under any circumstances, and the widening gap between the gold value of our currency and its legal value would result in forcing the retirement of gold, unless the experiment with silver should prove a triumphant success in bringing silver up to the price we fixed for it when we began coining standard dollars. But that any one country is capable of restoring Silver even to the ratio of one to sixteen is not believed even by the bimetalists of Europe.

At any rate the Silver advocates are not content with the plan, because it leaves a margin of discretion to the Secretary of the

Treasury. If they felt confident that silver would be brought up to the 1:16 standard, they would not care whether the Secretary had the power or not. That they share the distrust of the success of the experiment which is felt by the business community generally is shown by their opposition to granting any such discretion. So there will be further conferences until an agreement is reached. It might be as well for the majority to ascertain how far Mr. Harrison is likely to sustain his Secretary's policy by a veto, before they make up their minds to throw it entirely overboard.

MR. HARRISON emerges from the retirement in which he has been living since he sent Congress his annual message, and vetoes an insignificant bill concerning the debt limit imposed upon a town in Utah; and also addresses a letter to the Attorney-General with regard to the resistance of legal process in four counties of Florida. He bids Mr. Miller to go ahead with the enforcement of the writs of the United States courts in that State, and assures him that the executive will employ all the constitutional forces at its disposal for the protection of its officials and the execution of the laws. As the letter shows, the matter has been one of frequent conference with the Attorney-General for six months past, that being about the time since the resistance began. In the meantime a deputy-marshal has been killed, and the courts brought to a stand-still. Certainly Mr. Harrison cannot be charged with undue precipitancy in action. He has taken his time to get at all the facts and to meditate upon the legal powers of the President in such a conjuncture. But his action would have been worth a great deal more if he had been a little more prompt and less deliberate. If General Jackson had had to face a similar emergency, it would have taken him less than six months to have satisfied himself as to what must be done.

A Florida editor of the Democratic complexion has promptly rushed into print to say how much the President wrongs the people of that law-abiding and God-fearing State. Under which of these two epithets he brings deliberate murder, he omits to say; nor does he point out how this claim as to the general character of the Floridians is consistent with the fact that nobody has been arrested by State authority for the crime. He brings a string of charges against the officials of the United States courts, which may or may not be true. We will wait to hear from the gentlemen concerned before we believe them on the testimony of so palpable an advocate of a bad cause. It is notable that he does not charge that a single person has been convicted unjustly of any crime alleged in the statute-book,—only that the preliminary proceedings have been entrusted to a partisan grand-jury.

MR. BLAINE is pushing the Treaty of Arbitration agreed to by the Pan-American Congress. Of course the Congress had no diplomatic powers to conclude any such arrangement. It merely could recommend it to the Governments of the Free States of this continent. But those governments, with the possible exception of Chili, are likely to give it their very prompt assent. Eight have already given their assent; three more are expected at once; and the rest before the year is over. Of course again this is not final, as this action of the executive requires ratification by the legislative power, as by our own Senate. But it is a good sign for the establishment of an agreement ensuring permanent peace on this continent that the assent of the executive departments of the Governments concerned have been obtained so quickly.

That Chili holds back is not surprising. Her diplomatic relations with England are very close, so that she probably will be the last American State to come cordially into the State system. Her friends in Europe have spared no pains to excite her jealousy and that of the Argentine Republic with regard to the preponder-

ance of the United States. Besides this she has several outstanding questions as to boundaries, growing out of her war with Peru and Bolivia as to which she has not faith enough in the justice of her claims to be willing to submit them to arbitration. Nothing in the recent history of this continent more fully shows the need of the new arrangement than does the story of the relations of Chili with those two republics. Had it been then in force, the costly war which was begun in the interests of European traders, and continued for the aggrandizement of Chili, never would have been waged, and the bitter harvest of international enmities and of Peruvian prostration never would have been reaped.

As this new treaty is a purely American arrangement, and does not affect our relations with any European power, we may expect another agitation for the establishment of a general system of arbitration between ourselves and other countries. But nothing will come of that. The reasons for such an agreement with our sister republics of America have no applicability to our relations with Europe, and especially with the British Empire. They, like ourselves, are pursuing a policy of peaceful development, except where the influence of European traders seduces them into other courses. What England is doing her acts never fail to remind us of. Her treatment of Burmah and of Portugal are fresh instances. We would only contribute to the frequency of such aggressions by assuring her that we would never disturb her, but would always submit our disagreements to the arbitration of the royal caste of Europe.

MR. HOAR has introduced into the Senate another bill for the regulation of elections of Congressmen, which is supposed to be preferable to that prepared by Mr. Lodge. We should have thought that in a matter so peculiarly the business of the House itself, it would be left to take the initiative. Nor can we see any difference in the principle or method of the two bills which calls for a division of Republican sentiment over their merits. Both contemplate the assumption of the authority vested by the Constitution in Congress, but not hitherto exercised by it. Both propose that this shall be done only in such districts as appeal through a specified number of their citizens to the national authority, on the ground that they cannot have a fair election without its exercise. Both vest the direction of the election and the choice of election officers in the United States courts. Both require that the officials thus appointed shall represent both parties. Both prescribe that the certificates of election to be recognized by the Clerk in making up the roll shall be issued by the courts, and not as at present by the State authorities. Mr. Hoar's bill differs chiefly in not providing for registration of voters by national authority and in other respects departing less from the existing laws. Its most commendable feature is that it does not prescribe the Australian method of voting in States where it does not already exist under State laws. But it is a serious defect that it makes no provision for a separate registration. The case of Delaware, and the exposure of the method by which Mr. Wise was "elected" from the Richmond district, shows that nothing will be achieved unless this means of evading the laws is taken from the Bourbons.

It will be a most amazing blunder if the proposed bill of Mr. McComas, in relation to the gerrymandering of Congressional districts, should not be heartily adopted by the Republicans, and enacted into law. From the non-partisan standpoint it is fair for everybody, and in the interest of good government; from the standpoint of the partisan it is a good measure, because the ability and opportunity of gerrymandering are far greater in the Democratic organization than in the Republican. When the question came up in the House caucus, some one objected that it was a two-edged sword,—meaning that while it would check Democrats in making unfair districts it would do the same thing for Republicans. Such an objector must have a high opinion of his party's capacity for cheating.

The fact is that the principles of the measure are sound: there should be not more than one arrangement of Congressional districts in each State, in a decade; this should be made after the Census results are ascertained, and should stand until there is another Census. The rule would be perfectly fair for all. And the provision of the bill that the Congressional elections of 1890 shall be held in the districts as they were in 1888, is perfectly proper also,—in accord with the general idea of the measure, and an effective veto of the infamous procedure in Maryland and Ohio. As we have already said, it will be amazing if the bill shall not be cordially adopted by the Republican majority in Congress.

IN the last Congress the Democrats had a monopoly of attacks on the Civil Service Commission and the principles it stands for. But last week some twenty Republican members of the house united with a minority of the Democrats in trying to strike at the principle over the heads of the Commissioners. The maxims of the Spoils System were openly defended on both sides of the House, and the reform was denounced as an hypocrisy unworthy of our public life. We cannot say that this lowers these gentlemen very much in our estimation. There is a certain consistency in their course. They have been hanging around the Departments since the beginning of the session, asking for offices of as great or greater importance for the Republican "workers" of their districts, and getting them in most cases, as rewards for purely partisan service. They do not see, nor do we, why a line like this should be drawn across the public services, and some places should be bestowed in accordance with the Spoils principle, while others should be reserved by law from its operation. They do not see why clerkships in a post-office should be more sacred than the post-mastership of that very office. They think, as do we, that one principle should run through the whole body of the Civil Service from top to bottom, and when they find an Administration full of haste to empty all the offices the law does not cover, they do not think it can be very zealous for the exemption of the "classified" places. At present we are trying to "serve God and Mammon" in this matter; and both are agreed that they will have no half service from us.

Mr. Clarkson has stood up at Pittsburg to explain the failure of the Republican party to hold its own in the April elections, in spite of his eminent services in substituting Republican for Democratic officials. That we take to have been the purport of his speech, although he did not distinctly state his purpose. He finds the reason in the superior activity of the Democratic press, especially in the great cities. This is a theory puerile enough on one side, and rather suggestive on another. The mere "activity" of the Democratic journals will avail little so long as they find no vulnerable places to attack in the Republican line. Lately they have been attacking to good effect, because no answer could be made to a most damaging indictment.

It is surprising that there should have been any opposition from the Democratic side of the House to the bill to place worsteds on the same footing as woollens in the matter of the duties levied on their import. This is a matter of such evident justice that it was understood that the Ways and Means Committee of the last Congress had agreed to the alteration of the law to put an end to its evasion by the new use of the term worsteds to cover a class of woollens which were not called by that name until recently. And,—as Mr. Carlisle noted,—the need for action becomes more imperative since the present Custom House authorities have ruled against the importers in the matter, and the latter have taken the case before the Supreme Court. As in the case of silk-ribbons, these importers will sell their goods at the price regulated by the higher rate of duty, and then if they get a decision in their favor, they will pocket the difference, amounting possibly to millions of dollars. It is just this kind of legal uncertainty as regards the duties of the tariff and the opening it leaves for jobs, that justifies the plan of the new Tariff Administration bill to have

all such questions settled finally by the action of a board of expert appraisers.

Yet the minority could not let the occasion pass without fresh denunciations of the Protectionist policy, although it is not that policy but fairness and equity in its administration which is the point at issue. Of course the House passed the bill, but when it was first reported from the Committee of the Whole, there was not a quorum present to vote on it. This is a bad sign for the present Congress. If members are to pair off to "look after their fences" before the hot weather comes, the majority will find itself powerless to enforce its decisions as to legislation.

THERE is a petition before the Senate Committee on Education asking that each of the agricultural colleges established under the grant of 9,600,000 acres of the public domain in 1862 shall receive an annual grant from the national Treasury, beginning with \$15,000 a year and increasing until it reaches \$25,000. The petition comes from the association of Agricultural Colleges, which have thus joined together for the promotion of their common projects. They claim to be educating ten thousand students, or about one for each thousand acres of land voted them, and they say they need a much larger plant for their work than is the case with "purely literary institutions." Still even with this demand upon them, a thousand acres should suffice for a student. If it were in evidence that they had made any marked impression on the agricultural life of the Nation, the case would be clearer. But they speak chiefly of their work in training teachers of natural science for other institutions, and claim no more than that "the farmers manifest a growing interest in the work of these colleges." This may be true, without saying much, for there was and is plenty of room for growth. We observe that Dr. Merrill E. Gates of Rutgers College, is one of the signers, as that college has absorbed the grant for New Jersey. Can Dr. Gates tell us anything that Rutgers College has done for the agriculture of New Jersey during the quarter of a century and more that it has enjoyed the income from the grant?

THE Supreme Court has decided that no State has the right to forbid the sale of intoxicants brought in from another State and offered to buyers "in the original packages." It bases this decision on the exclusive right of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, and it is noticeable that Justices Fuller, Lamar, and Field,—the three representatives of States' Rights on the Supreme bench, unite with the majority in this decision, while Justice Gray, the author of the third Greenback decision, Justice Brewer, the supposed enemy of the Prohibitionists, and Justice Harlan unite in a dissenting opinion. It seems to us that the minority have the best of the argument. That the authors of the Constitution intended to subordinate the protection of the people against what in the judgment of any State is detrimental to them, to the furtherance of commerce, is hardly to be assumed. On this reasoning no State could take any steps for the prevention of the importation of pestilence from an adjacent State. The people of Iowa, through their legislature, affirmed their conviction that intoxicating drinks are a nuisance from which the weaker elements of the population should be protected by a law forbidding their sale. They may have been quite wrong in that opinion. But the Supreme Court has twice affirmed their entire right to entertain and act on it. It has spoken of their doing so as an abatement of a nuisance. It certainly is not the wish of the country that they should be prevented by any national interference from dealing with the problem according to what light they have; and if the authors of the Constitution could have foreseen the situation they would have made their meaning sufficiently explicit. At any rate Congress can correct the wrong inflicted by the ambiguity of the Constitution, if it be thus ambiguous, and it should do so at once.

It is not very easy to follow all the changes suggested, urged, demanded, conceded, and agreed on, in the various details of the

Tariff bill, but it seems that an agreement has been reached in regard to wool used for carpets, and that a rate of duty has been found which both the Western shepherds and the Eastern carpet weavers are willing to take. This follows the plan,—apparently the only one practicable,—of dividing third-class, or "carpet" wools into classes, according to their value, and imposing on them an *ad valorem* duty. On these wools, unwashed, worth 13 cents a pound or under, the duty will be 32 per cent.—that is, a little over four cents a pound on the best of it, and falling from that point. We presume that the practical effect of such an arrangement will be to reduce very little, if at all, the duty on wools used in carpets, but at least it avoids the large and unreasonable advance which was proposed.

Should the arrangement thus indicated be incorporated in the bill, and it become a law, it will be a subject for congratulation that out of the midst of contending interests an approach to common sense has been made on this subject, and THE AMERICAN will feel inclined to claim some share of the credit for the result.

THE nomination of a successor to Mr. Randall has been engaging the attention of the Democracy generally. Outside of the Third district quite as much interest has been expressed,—perhaps we should say even more,—as within it, and there has been a notable idea that a "Tariff reformer" should by all means have the place. But the Democrats of the district think differently, it seems, and they are likely to nominate State Senator McAleer, who is entirely satisfactory to Mr. Randall's friends.

The old story is revived that the Third district was carved out by the Republicans to secure the election of a Protectionist Democrat. One Western newspaper speaks of it as "the creation of one of the most pronounced and picturesque gerrymanders ever made in a Northern State." This is simple nonsense, as everyone who looks at a map of Philadelphia is aware. The Third district consists simply of the wards on the Delaware front. It could be obliterated, as a Democratic district, by running the lines of division across the city from river to river, and this has been proposed more than once, but opposed on the ground, for one thing, that it would be unfair to leave the large Democratic minority of our population without a single representative in Congress. It would not be possible to give them another district by any rearrangement of the lines, and yet the fact that they have but one and the fact that they are given that one are both alleged as evidence of the "gerrymandering" of the City.

That the arrangement of the district has nothing to do with Protection is shown by the fact that it existed when that question was entirely dormant, and when Mr. Randall was at issue with his Republican townsmen on every point of practical politics. And while in later years he was more in harmony with them on this question, there was a time when he was very far from being so. His anger at the defeat of Mr. Wood's very objectionable Tariff bill is proof of this.

A LOCAL journal, the *Advance*, of Kennett Square, Pa., points out that the statements concerning the sales of farm property by the sheriff are much exaggerated. The disposition in some quarters being to regard the agricultural class as in a desperate condition, the operations of the sheriff are rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue. On Thursday of last week, the sheriff of Chester county sold at the court-house in West Chester a list of fourteen properties. Five of these were farms; of the "remaining nine some had land attached, but it was not tilled as a business, being either village property or a mere adjunct to some other occupation than farming." And the *Advance* adds that "the same proportion of farm lands to other property has held good in all the sales that the sheriff of Chester county has had since he assumed office. . . . The fact that of the seven thousand or more farms in Chester county less than one-fourth of one per cent. have fallen into the hands of the sheriff within a year ought of

itself to be sufficient refutation of the senseless allegations of the free-trade shriekers."

It is fairly doubtful whether there has ever been, except perhaps two or three periods (as during the war) of exceptional "boom," when there was a materially smaller percentage of sales of farms by the sheriffs of eastern Pennsylvania. It is a matter, of course, for the presentation of statistics, but if they were gathered they would show, we believe, that the average prosperity of those who confine themselves to agriculture, is good. Many failures of farmers are due to their being involved in other business, or drawn into speculative ventures.

HIGH LICENSE and Ballot Reform continue to occupy the session of the New York legislature in its last as in its opening days. Mr. Saxton and the other friends of the Australian system of secret voting made up their minds that half-a-loaf was better than no bread, and drew up a bill which is not open to the objections of Gov. Hill's veto message. In this they had the coöperation of one of the Governor's trusted friends. The original feature of this compromise is that instead of one ballot containing all the names, there are to be as many ballots as there are tickets in the field. And while nothing but the official ballot can be voted, and this can be had from only the election officers at the polls, it is permitted to take complete ballots in the shape of "stickers" into the booths, and to affix them to the official ballot. In this way the illiterate voters can be furnished with the means of voting as they wish without disclosing their ignorance to the officials.

It is hoped by the friends of the measure that the substitution of this method will put an end to the buying of votes, as the buyer cannot be certain of having the votes cast as paid for. This may be true of the small portion of voters who are really purchaseable by either party. But it does not apply to the much larger number who would not vote for any party but their own, but who will not vote at all unless they get some consideration for their trouble and the loss of half a day. It is charged that in the country districts of New York this is true even of well-to-do farmers, who have clearly defined political opinions on one side or the other, but who believe that there is a heap of money "going" at elections, and think they may as well have some of it.

The Rhode Island election is urged as evidence that the Democratic party has nothing to fear from the deterrence of voters by the new system. The official figures do not bear this out. There was a falling-off of 8,240 votes from the figures of last year, and this fell most heavily upon the Democrats, while the two sections of the Republicans and the Prohibitionists both gained.

THE Ohio legislature has adjourned, after the most shameless session any State legislature has lately achieved. It may be said to have been governed by the most unscrupulous partisanship from beginning to end, and it sacrificed the honor of the State, the choice of the people, the election laws, and the distribution of Congressmen to party demands. We have faith enough in the general quality of the people of Ohio to believe that a sure Nemesis will follow the party which thus dishonored the commonwealth. They are not quick in their resentments nor over-sensitive as to the quality of their politicians, but they are to be trusted to get rightly angry when iniquity has passed certain limits. And those limits the Democrats have passed. The only thing they omitted was to set aside the law which leaves the choice of presidential electors to the people, and to vest this in the legislature.

THE criticism of Mr. Balfour's land bill continues in Parliament. But its author, whether he be Mr. Balfour or Mr. Goschen, must have reached the conclusion that he did not know as much about the subject as he supposed. Even the landlords were not taken into council, and various amendments have now been promised them. Also Mr. Parnell's suggestions, which neither his own party nor the Liberals like, are under consideration, and probably

will be incorporated into the bill. And Mr. Chamberlain has confessed that various criticisms of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gladstone are well taken, and that it will not do to make Ireland responsible for a measure of this kind, and to pledge her income for local government for its execution, without getting some kind of assent from the Irish people to its terms. But as matters now stand, it is quite certain that the Irish people would use any powers of assent or refusal they possessed to defeat the bill. If there were no other reason, the single fact that it is the work of a man so detested as Mr. Balfour, would be quite enough with this Celtic people. They are amazed to find Mr. Parnell thinking of taking anything from the hands of an Englishman whom they regard as responsible for more than one murder by the officers of the law or under its forms.

Mr. Gladstone's criticism of the bill was a nice undertaking, as some of the strongest objections to such proposals as it contains might fairly be urged against his two Irish land-acts. He met the more palpable objection that he had proposed a somewhat similar measure as a part of his Home Rule programme in 1886, by declaring that his defeat in that year by the Tories on this issue had closed the question for both parties. He accepted the decision which the Tories had invoked against him, but which they now are ignoring by pledging British credit in a way they then denounced.

On points of detail he showed his practical penetration in his Chancellor-of-the-Exchequer manner. He invited attention to the fact that the terms offered the landlords assumed that it cost them nothing to collect their rents. Thus they were to get a sum representing much more than the actual capitalization of their rents. He objected that while England and Scotland had received grants of the probate dues for local government, to spend as they thought best, Mr. Balfour proposed to make the same grants to Ireland, but with the condition attached that they should be used only on the application of his plan. This he characterized as a gross violation of the principle of equality. And he objected to the establishment of State landlordism for any purpose.

FIFTY-FOUR years ago Frank Buckland pointed out the probability that there was a coal mine bed under Kent, in Southern England. In 1855 another geologist indicated the locality more exactly. In 1879 borings were made without result. In 1886 Prof. Boyd Dawkins again pointed out the right locality for borings near Dover, and at last the coal has been found at half the depth at which coal mines are worked in some parts of England. There is reason to believe that this is the continuation of the coal measures of Belgium and of adjacent parts of France. Should the deposits prove as large as is expected, they will revolutionize Southern England, bringing manufactures to the Channel coast, developing industries on the Thames, and converting the beautiful rural districts of Kent and Surrey into another "Black Country."

It is significant of the change in English feeling that at once a discussion is started as to the right of the land owners to enjoy a monopoly of the coal and to charge a royalty to the miners. It is urged that it belongs to the community, and,—as Lord Coleridge showed in his notable address on land-ownership a year ago,—there are plenty of precedents for claiming mines as Crown property. To this day this is the law as to mines of gold and silver, and the British officials at one time had almost provoked an insurrection by attempting to enforce the principle in Australia. But in England mines of other than these metals have been treated as private property for centuries, and it would not be possible to introduce any new rule of law now, as it would affect all the coal and iron mines in the United Kingdom.

THE foreign policy of Italy is crushing the people to such an extent as to threaten national bankruptcy and popular insurrection. To enable Italian statesmen to pose among the representatives of the Great Powers, an army and navy out of all proportion to the resources of the country is kept up. The Wars in Africa

for the extension of Italian territory on the lower Red Sea have added to the popular burdens. The Municipality of Rome is bankrupt, and members of the City government have resigned their offices rather than take any part in levying fresh taxes. The Papalini make the most of all this, and remind the peasantry and the citizens of the days when the Pope cost them so much less to keep up. Yet the House of Savoy has not lost its popularity, while the people curse the King's ministers, who persist in a policy of empty brag and military bluster to the ruin of the country. The fact is that Italy has only come more swiftly than the other nations to the result to which militarism is dragging all the peoples of the continent. Her strength was not sufficient to stand the tremendous strain which France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia have so far been able to support, and she shows the first signs of break-down.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

WALL STREET has been enjoying what it is pleased to call an old-fashioned boom. From the depths of stagnation business has sprung into remarkable activity; from a condition of speculative apathy, where nothing was sufficient to rouse interest or cause prices to move, the street has passed to a state of feverish excitement, and prices have been fairly jumping. Transactions had declined to less than 100,000 shares a day, and they have since been over 400,000 a day for several days together. It needs but a moment's thought to see that all this cannot alone be due to the expectation that there will be an increase in the currency through silver legislation. It was this which started the market, but the materials were all gathered for a bull movement before the start was given. Speculation had been like the winter season,—everything seemed to be dead; but it was not. There was a silent gathering of strength for the coming spring, and when the right time came, all was life and activity again. The Silver bill supplied the requisite momentum for the start, and now the market is running of itself.

A new material for speculation has been supplied in silver itself. In a former article it was explained what the silver certificates are which are dealt in on the Exchange, and what they represent; and it was also said that the speculation in them was likely to increase. It is increasing, and will increase the more. "Puts" and "calls" on silver are already getting to be seen about the street. Brokers who scarcely knew that silver certificates were listed on the Exchange, or what they represented if they did know, are now dealing in them in a gingerly sort of way, and before long will probably be trading in them as freely as gold used to be traded in in the old times before the resumption of specie payments. Furthermore, the fluctuation in the price of the metal is regarded as indicating to some degree the way the general market will move. As the bull movement in stocks is supposed to be founded on the bull movement in silver, as that goes up or reacts so the stock market should move.

This, of course, is more or less imaginary. Had not the Silver bill come along to start speculation something else would, for the market was certainly ripe for an upward movement. An increased volume of currency will help the upward course of prices, for a time; but were it not that railroad earnings are constantly growing, silver legislation would not have much effect. When Secretary Windom first made his report on silver, and subsequently sent to the House a bill prepared in accordance with his suggestions, it was suggested in this article that the course of speculation would be determined by it. Yet though it had for many weeks been known that such a bill would pass, it seemed to have no influence whatever on the stock market. It is plain, therefore, that it was no sudden or unexpected development in that direction which caused Wall street to quickly become active again. It is simply one of those mysteries of speculation which defy calculation and frequently upset the plans of the most experienced operators. So strong is the current setting that it has exerted an effect even on the Western railroad men, who a few weeks ago could see nothing ahead for the roads but blue ruin. They would agree to nothing except to cut rates against each other, and talked only of lower prices for stocks. But they have not been able to resist the desire to make money with other people, and now we hear much more peaceful utterances from them. The western despatches tell of renewed efforts to agree, and of notices given that rates between various points will be raised at the end of the usual ten days. It is indicative of the volume of business moving that despite all the rate reductions made, and the doleful predictions uttered, the earnings of all these roads have kept right on increasing. A glance

at the traffic returns of the granger system would give one the idea that it was enjoying a season of unusual prosperity.

Perhaps the low rates made have stimulated this heavy business. If they have, the managers need be in no hurry to put them up. It would seem that the Wall street men have come to this conclusion, for operators who were some time ago trying to bear the Granger stocks have been buying them since with confidence amounting to enthusiasm. St. Paul preferred made a surprising stride from 114 to 120 in a couple of days, and it is said on good authority that it will before long be selling about 135, that is, about ten points below Northwest preferred. There is reason for it. The stock has regularly paid 7 per cent. per annum for 17 years, with the exception only of one year when it paid 5 per cent. The management of the company has been radically changed in character by the change in the control of the stock, and instead of the speculative concern it used to be, is now thoroughly conservative and careful. The extension of the system for the benefit of a ring of directors who built the branches and sold them to the company at a large profit has all been stopped, and the road is now making its increased earnings on the same mileage as last year. How soon dividends will be resumed on the common stock it is not easy to say, but the preferred must get its 7 per cent. before the common can get anything. The C. B. and Q. has just made its statement for the March quarter, and it is so good that the stock even at the present recently advanced prices does not seem high. The Northwest is also doing well; and in the Southwest, the Atchison road is running ahead of expectations in the big increase of earnings it reports. Evidently President Manvel has taken hold of things with no slack hand.

Mr Gould's stocks held back in the general movement, but even they sputtered last Tuesday when it became known that the Missouri Pacific Company had given ten days' notice of an advance of rates on its lines. Mr. Gould's public utterances are rather of a grumbling character, but he says he is willing to join in making things harmonious if possible, and the action of the Missouri Pacific Company is good evidence that way. It is said that he owns comparatively little of that stock, having got out of it in the past two or three years. Everybody but Mr. Gould seems to have it, so widely has he succeeded in distributing it. The Vanderbilt shares are all strong. The presidents of the various roads in this system, Depew, Ledyard, Ingalls, and Newell, had their quarterly meeting at the Grand Central this week, when they put in their reports (which are filed at Albany later) and generally compare notes. It is stated that the reports make the best showing for the quarter since 1881. The buying of the stocks on this came right from the inside, and Michigan Central rose to par,—a height at which it has not been seen for many a long day. Lake Shore will probably go much higher than it is now. It is usually very sluggish in the market, having quite dropped out of its old place as an active trading stock. If it be true, as reported, that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt alone holds \$22,000,000 out of the \$50,000,000 of stock outstanding, this is easily accounted for. It is probable that other members of the family also hold large amounts.

The latter part of the week the Villard stocks came to the front and led the market. There was nothing particularly new about them, but the bull leaders took them up in accordance with the usual plan of putting up one group of stocks at a time. O. T. is talked of for an advance above 50 on the new plans about to be put into execution for reorganizing the company. It was noted that sugar stock was comparatively quiet, while the rest of the market was so active. The reason for this was evidently that the people who are managing it wanted to accumulate stock, as some new interests are understood to have been introduced into the Trust, and they would naturally be desirous to get a good block of the certificates as low as possible. There is little reason to doubt that this stock will go above par again. The big decline it had was the result of speculative movements skillfully and persistently pursued, and which had no relation whatever to the earnings of the concern. The ten per cent. dividends were paid through it all, and no one has ever been able to show that they were not earned and more too.

PROMPT ACTION ON THE TARIFF BILL.

DISCUSSION of the Tariff bill is to begin at once in the House of Representatives, and it is intimated that the Republican majority will not permit the debate to run to unreasonable lengths. It is to be hoped that this latter expectation will be realized.

We say this because there is no good reason for delay on the part of the Republicans, or for obstruction on the part of the minority. The latter, of course, have the right to criticise the measure, to point out its defects, to propose amendments, to express the

legitimate measure of their opposition, but none the less it is the duty of the majority to promptly pass the bill. The vote of 1888 signified the popular preference for Protection, and the majority of the present House is the outcome of that vote. It has come, now, to the practical expression of the purpose for which it was elected by the people. It has no right to hesitate, or to waste the public time, in executing the work assigned it.

That the debate should be very extended is manifestly uncalled-for. The discussions two years ago, on the Mills bill, and in the Presidential canvass, gave the people a very full showing of the general subject, and so far as the main issue between Free Trade and Protection is concerned it would be the veriest threshing of old straw to make long speeches on it now. Perhaps we expect too much in presuming that the Free Trade members of the House will take this view, or that they will refrain from demanding their uttermost opportunity for obstructing the passage of the bill. But if this be so, it is clearly the duty of the majority to supply for both sides the governing common sense of the situation. If Mr. Carlisle and his followers do not choose to act on what is the plain fact of the case, they at least cannot justly complain when the compulsion of the House's rules is applied. They well know that they have not now any new argument to make, and that it is the right and the duty of the majority to legislate according to the mandate of the elections. Had the case been reversed, had the House been Democratic, the Mills bill would have been reenacted, of course, in spite of the opposition of Republicans.

Firmness, therefore, is what the situation demands of the majority. Disregarding for the present moment whatever matters of detail, if any, remain to be satisfactorily adjusted, it may be said that they have perfected a fairly good measure, following the lines upon which they were required to proceed, in good faith to their promises and to the people. The bill should therefore be pushed forward resolutely and steadily, without a day's unnecessary delay. Other great questions,—conspicuously that of silver,—are entitled to discussion and the development of a better understanding of the case, but the principles of the Tariff bill are settled, and its details have mostly been adjusted. To spend the summer over it would be folly.

"TARIFF REFORM" IN THE NORTHWEST.

A WESTERN reader of THE AMERICAN, and an occasional contributor to its columns, writes to us from Kansas that he has recently decided, on the same grounds as those which actuate the writer of the paragraph quoted below, "to become, *pro tem.*, a Democrat." The paragraph referred to is enclosed by our correspondent, and is written by his brother. It says:

"I do not like the *personnel* of the company, but I must confess that I am fast drifting towards the Democratic camp. To espouse that cause is seriously to hamper any political aspirations, in this section, but the maxim of Henry Clay is one that it were well for the country to have incorporated in the principles of every young aspirant. I am satisfied that any further support of the protective system in this section, [Wisconsin and Minnesota] is suicidal, and present indications are that Tariff reform is not a thing to be remotely expected at the hands of the Republican party."

It is not at all probable that any argument or remonstrance which THE AMERICAN could make to the two Western gentlemen would influence them in regard to the purpose they signify, and we have no idea of offering any. But we may remark a moment on the curious spectacle of a citizen of Kansas, Minnesota, or Wisconsin, changing his party and joining a company which seems to him (as it appears by the quoted paragraph), altogether unattractive in the endeavor to secure "Tariff reform." For if there is anybody who is interested in maintaining the Tariff, it is the people of those and adjoining States. Why? Because they are, first and foremost, agriculturists. Because it is desirable for them to sell their grain at home. Because, if they should get "Tariff reform,"—a repeal or lowering of the duties on imports,—it would discourage American manufacturing, and weaken the market for the

farmers' products. If there ever was a demonstrable case, in regard to the operation of the Tariff, this certainly is one.

What mischievous voice of persuasion it is possible can have reached the mind of any one in the Northwest, influencing him to prefer a policy which would turn the country backward toward a universal pursuit of agriculture, we do not pretend to know. Very probably, the inclination to train with the Democracy, *pro tem.*,—while they are reaching out for Tariff reform,—is simply one of the numerous manifestations of Western dissatisfaction at the low price of grain. But will grain be higher when manufactures are depressed? Will there be a better market for wheat, when the non-agriculturists are poor? Will the farmer be better off when men are driven from the shop to the plow, making more raisers of grain and fewer buyers of it?

Doubtless the ferment of the West, whatever it may be, great or small, important or otherwise, will have to work itself out. The West has it easily in its power to enact "Tariff reform," and reverse the present policy of the country. It can so change the laws as to let in foreign goods more freely, so that there will be fewer American goods produced. It can shut up the factories and the shops that are multiplying in all directions, including the West and South. It can deprive itself of the home market which has thus been made, and which is every year enlarging. It can increase its dependence upon Liverpool as the purchaser of its food crops. But upon no other section of the Union will this policy fall more heavily than on itself. In the East, we have reaped the special and local advantage of the Protective system: we uphold it now on general grounds, and for the national good. But the West and South are getting now the local advantage: their industries are rapidly undergoing diversification. Markets are growing up alongside their grain-fields, and a diminishing percentage of its food products must leave the State to seek a distant market.

In return for the confidences which our correspondent gives us, we will return our own. THE AMERICAN advocates the Protective policy because it is best for the nation. We shall not change our course, under any circumstances which it is possible for us to anticipate or imagine. We shall endeavor to show to the American people, so far as we may be able to get their attention, that to adopt a Free Trade policy, entirely or partially, would be an act of unqualified folly. But yet, if the American people decide to experiment with themselves, to kill altogether or just a little the bird that has laid them so many golden eggs, we are confident that the hardships of this most preposterous proceeding will fall less upon the East than on communities like Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. For some of our losses we should have a measure of compensation. For some of our difficulties there would be remedies at hand.

It was the perception of these facts that in 1888 caused the Northwest to give so large a majority for Protection. And we do not believe, whatever may be said by this individual or that, that it has ceased to understand the case, or has changed its mind as to the right policy of the country.

CHAUCER ONCE MORE.¹

IT is a noticeable feature of much Chaucer criticism that it makes frequent reference to what may perhaps be called the Chaucer atmosphere. Thus, Mr. Lowell speaks of a dip into Chaucer as "a walk in the morning air," the usual estimate of the poet represents him as "the first genial day in the spring of English poetry," and even Prof. Minto's dissenting opinion, which places Chaucer in "the autumn of mediæval European poetry" yet characterizes him as "a fine day, if not the last fine day," in that period.

In what exactly this atmosphere consists, we need not now stop to inquire, though we may remark in passing that it is not so much a manner of the poet's as a result of his manner, while, at the same time, it is something wholly disconnected from the thought that he has to express. Nor is it merely that individuality which characterizes every great writer, which makes Tennyson Tenny-

¹CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES ANNOTATED AND ACCENTED. With Illustrations of English Life in Chaucer's Time. By John Saunders. New and Revised Edition. With Illustrations from the Ellesmere MS. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 1889.

son and Longfellow Longfellow, which gives to "Romola" or "Middlemarch" the evident authorship of George Eliot, and to "The Ring and the Book" or "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," that of Robert Browning. It is more than this; it is that something which belongs only to classic literature, to the books that are "neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old." Even Browning has not such an atmosphere, perhaps, or Wordsworth; but Homer has, and Horace, and Dante, and Shakespeare and the English Bible. It is this something that in Chaucer and Homer and Horace and Dante and Shakespeare and the English Bible defies translation,—the something that he who can *really* read Greek misses even in Bryant's "Iliad," and which the famous modernization of Chaucer by Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, and others, lacking, lost not only the favor of scholars but even the attention of the many for whom alone their work was attempted.

Now, if all this is true, we are certainly justified in concluding, first, that no effort can be amiss which aims at keeping Chaucer's atmosphere clear, unobscured by anything that would hinder our view of the poet; and, second, that access to Chaucer must be to himself,—not only to his thoughts and feelings, but to his forms and expressions as well. In a word, and changing our figure, he who would drink of "the well of English undefiled" must drink *at* it, and not at a highly-polished silver-plated faucet, opening at the end of a nineteenth-century pipe-line.

At the same time, it must be conceded that for the general reader,—even for an unusually intelligent general reader,—Chaucer is to-day hopelessly lost in a fog of ancient and variable spellings and of archaic grammatical forms. The air may be that of the morning, and this in either spring-time or autumn; but clouds are flying (and low, too), the grass is wet, and the would-be pilgrim to Canterbury finds the critics' promise of a fine day, with either a genial or a bracing atmosphere, by no means easy to realize. Granted that a very little study banishes this cloud, and brings out the sun in all his effulgence, the general reader will not take the trouble, slight though it is, that this study inflicts. Is he to read Chaucer at all? Is he to verify the assurances of scholars that Chaucer is, in fact, a most modern poet and well worthy of his attention? Then must Chaucer be presented to him, so far as possible, in a modern dress, and with all but his insurmountable difficulties removed.

It were easy to support these allegations, but perhaps they may stand as conceded. Certainly, Chaucer is neglected among us, except by scholars and in the modern scheme of studying the mother-tongue over the pages of its most significant authors. Nor does the reason seem far to seek. What chance would the poet have as a topic of general conversation? Does every excellent member of society know that Spenser's phrase "*Dan Chaucer*" does not mean that Chaucer's Christian name was Daniel? How many people, were they candid enough, must avow, with a clever Boston woman known to the present writer, that to them Chaucer is utterly barbarous? "*Dies erit prægélida*," runs the classic couplet, "*sinistra quum Bostonia*;" yet the day has come when even a Boston woman acknowledges herself "left," and the subject on which she finds herself at fault is Chaucer.

This, then, is the problem that he who would re-introduce Chaucer to present readers must solve,—first, to preserve untouched the peculiar Chaucer atmosphere, and secondly, to clear it of the fog that blinds all but specially instructed readers. To deny or to seek to extenuate the difficulty of this task would be folly; yet we do not believe it hopeless,—nay, we have long and confidently expected an edition of Chaucer in which it would have been performed.

But what success has Mr. Saunders attained? To judge him fairly, we must remember, perhaps, not only that his present work is a reprint, with revisions and additions, of two works published by him in 1845, viz: "Canterbury Tales from Chaucer," and "Cabinet Pictures of English Life. Chaucer"; but also that no one who wrote anything of consequence as early as 1845, can any longer be young. At the same time, we discover no evidences of senility in Mr. Saunders's reprint, and we infer hence that he has retained certain features of his older works deliberately.

The most important of these features, of course, is the method pursued in modernizing the text of Chaucer. "Three different modes," says Mr. Saunders, "have been adopted by the lovers of Chaucer in their attempts to popularize his works. First, they have modernized his poetry: that is to say, re-written it, as poetry. . . . Secondly, the *poetical* has been transformed into a *prose* narration. . . . Thirdly, Chaucer's poetry has been presented in its own complete form, with a modernized spelling, and an accented pronunciation. Eventually, perhaps, this will be the method permanently adopted for all popular editions of the poet; but at present, such books attract neither the student nor the general reader: too lax for the one, they still remain—apparently—too irksome for the other." Mr. Saunders, therefore, compromises. He endeavors "to combine the peculiar advantages

offered by the "second and third "methods," "to make the whole course of the *story* clear by resolving inconvenient or difficult passages of the poetry into prose; but, at the same time, to allow the reader to be constantly refreshing himself from the 'well of English undefiled,' by leaving all the remainder, including the finest portions of the poetry, in its own nervous and beautiful language."

Nor has Mr. Saunders failed of a good degree of success in his work. Certainly, the parts he has left in verse are vastly better than the same passages as revised either by Wordsworth and his co-laborers or by the "several hands" appearing in the editions known as Ogle's and Lipscomb's. Brief extracts will prove this:

"When April, soft'ning, sheds refreshing Show'rs,
And frees, from drouthy March, the springing Flowers;
April! That bathes the teeming Womb of Earth,
And gives, to Vegetation, Kingly Birth!
When Zephyr breathes the Gale that favors Love,
And cherishes the Growth of ev'ry Grove;
Zephyr! That ministers with genial Breeze,
Bloom to the Shrubs, and Verdure to the Trees!

Then Pilgrims long to roam to foreign Lands;
Then Palmers pass, with Branches in their Hands;
Then various Vot'ries visit various Climes;
Then sund'ry Saints are feed for sundry Crimes."

[OGLE.]

"When that sweet April showers with downward shoot
The drought of March have pierc'd unto the root,
And bathed every vein with liquid power,
Whose virtue rare engendereth the flower;
When zephyrus also with its fragrant breath
Inspired hath in every grove and heath
The tender shoots of green, and the young sun
Hath in the Ram one-half his journey run.

So nature stirs all energies and ages
That folks are bent to go on pilgrimages,
And palmers for to wander thro' strange strands,
To sing the holy mass in sundry lands."

[WORDSWORTH.]

"When that Aprille with his showres swoote,¹
The drought of March hath pierc'd to the root,
And bathed every vein in such licour
Of which virtue engendered is the flour;
When zephyrus—eke with his sweet breath
Inspired hath in every holt and heath
The tender croppes, and the yonge sun
Hath in the Ram his half course run,

Then longeth folk to go on pilgrimages,
And palmers for to seeken strange strands
To ferne halwes,² couth in sundry lands."

[SAUNDERS.]

No lover of Chaucer, however much dissatisfaction he may feel with the last version, can doubt, we suppose, its superiority as a reproduction of the original to the other renderings.

But it is Mr. Saunders's prose, especially the bulk of it, that deprives his book of its real claim on our attention. At least two-thirds of his five hundred pages are filled with it (including his illustrations); so that the reader's chances to taste of the "well of English undefiled" (we are quoting Mr. Saunders) are brief and far between. We confess to a feeling of genuine disappointment in noting this fact; for, upon every principle, we must believe no modernization of Chaucer tolerable, except such a one as has given us a modern Shakespeare and a modern Authorized Version. In 1845, perhaps, Mr. Saunders's judgment as to method was correct; in 1889, supposing that we may at all hope for a modernized Chaucer, it cannot be; English scholarship has meanwhile made too great and too definite an advance.

Our verdict on the book is recorded sorrowfully, but we believe it just. A very pretty story, Mr. Saunders, but pray don't call it Chaucer.

JNO. G. R. McELROY.

AN OLD MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

"HERE comes Maum Nancy!" Such was the exclamation on hearing the familiar rap of her stick, with no music in it, as she came up the stair.

We drew a chair near the door, that she might be able to rest as soon as she entered, and our old Mauma, breathless from exertion, was silent for several minutes, after taking her seat, but, refreshed by a little wine, removing her Shaker-bonnet, and putting on her "Sairey Gamp" cap, she was soon ready for conversation, and the entertainment we so cheerfully accorded her, as one of the

¹Sweet. ²To distant saints or shrines.

old family servants, proud of her "white people," and most tenacious of their fair name and fame. She had been our grandmother's maid, and though for many years living away from us, among her children, we cherished for her much affection, and supplied her old age with its simple necessities. To us younger members of the household, she was quite an oracle, familiar as she seemed to be with the traditions of the family, and for any points of which we were doubtful, we always waited for the verification "when Maum Nancy comes!"

"How's all my children?" was her first affectionate inquiry.

"We're well, Mauma; how are you?"

Our replies were always brief, as on her visiting days she had the floor for an indefinite time, and we were only expected to furnish an attentive audience. She had never modified her aristocratic ideas to suit the changed conditions of the times, and indignantly gave us biographical sketches of all whom she considered intruders into "de fust sassiety er de city." In conversation she took the initiative; her grievances first in order, her joys coming after. On this occasion, we soon recognized that she rose to protest.

"Miss Liza, wuh dis I year 'bout yer Aunt Sarah 'doptin' a chile?"

"She has adopted Annie Martin to educate her; she's a nice little girl, Maum Nancy."

"Doan tell me 'bout no nice little gal. Enty Miss Sarah kin fine nice chillun in 'e own sukkle? I sho' I nebba spek ter lib ter see ole Capen Maaten chile eatin' wid our fambly! 'E was wun er dese yer po' buckra wuh had er leetle sto' ter de pine lan', an, wen 'e kum fur see yer Gran'pa on bizness, 'e se' down on de back step, nebba set 'e foot een de house 'mongst we all. Oona kin laff, but dis kine er carryin' on hut yer mauma ha-at, 'caus, I know 'twould er displease yer gran'paren'."

As you will observe, Maum Nancy felt quite free to express her disapproval of family affairs, and none would say her nay. She commended our wisdom, and seldom hesitated to condemn what she considered our folly. But Arthur's coming happily diverted her thoughts.

"Hello! Maum Nancy, is that you? Why I thought you had gone to Heaven long ago."

"Who dis der talk so permilier? Mass Aater? I nebba would er knowed you, 'ceptin' ter yer woice, you'se growed so."

"I should say I had, old lady. I am twenty-nine and a married man. This is my little daughter, Hortense!"

"Come yer, Missy, shek han' wid yer old mauma. I tink she faber yer ma, but, for grashus sake, way you git sich er outlandish name fur gie de chile, Hot-tongs? Hukkum none er yer ebba name any childun a'ter yer ole gran'aunts ter de willage?"

"What were their names, Maum Nancy?"

"Miss Kizzie an' Miss Angerony."

"Great Caesar!" cried Arthur, "I wouldn't punish my innocent children with such hideous names."

"Wuh mek um hidjus? Dey's beautiful ole fambly name. Dem was de smaas ole lady. Dey useter git on dere hoss an' ride de blessed mornin' ober de cotton fiel, seein' 'bout de crop; den dey would go home an' rock in de pyaza cheers, or watch dem chillun polish de sidebode. When dey kum ter der city, we use ter wait pun dem all day, rub dere foot, pick up der klose off de flo', and run arrants fur dem. Wen I git marry, dey gen me er handsum merhogny table."

"When were you married?"

"De nex' nite arter yer Aun' Sarah, en de same paaler up ter der plantation, an I git all de nice tings wuh leff fum her supper fur mine. Den all Miss Sarah bridesmaid kum in de wash-kitchen fur fix my table. I had a laage tucky, an' a cake wot yer ma ice wid 'e own han', with a cupid wid gole wing on de top."

"Izard just bin kum back fum Rusher wid 'e ole master, 'e was 'e body-serbunt, an' 'e bin dress ter kill dat nite, in 'e blue coat, wid de yellor knee-breeches, an' de wite lace cravat; and ole miss gen me one er desc dat sprig muslin, an' a wite 'reat' wid silber leabes. Yes, my chile, I had a fine weddin', yer doan see none like it now, an' I got sum er de chaney dem n' yung lady gie me, ter des day."

"Your husband did not live long, did he?"

Although we had often been told of the grand nuptials and funeral, we would never have offended our good, garrulous old mauma by an intimation of familiarity with the account.

"Yes, Izard kotch er cold, an' 'e die from de ramonia er de lungs, an' 'e had wun er de biggest funeral yer eber see een dis city," she added with an air of pride.

"Dere was a big settin' up, and singin' hymn tru de night, den de serbice read in de ya-ad, ole Miss an' de rest er de fambly set on de pyaza. When de percession sta-at, in frunt er de hearse was de waiters, two elderly female in black, wid de wite towel fole an' pin cross de lef' sholder, in der mem'ry er der korpse. De 'Rose in Bloom' Sassiety walk behine hookin' aam, two an'

two, de wimmins all dress in wite, wid black hood on-out ter der 'Fiel'er Res', nebba had no Karridge den, people use ter walk mile, an' tek mose all day fur a funeral for show de right respekt fer de dead. Fust de crowds kum fur look 'pun de face, den sum er de female er de fambly would tro 'eself on de coffin an' scream, so dey couldn't nebba git off at de rite hour. People injoy deyselt ter funeral dep."

"Maum Nancy, Grandmamma told us, they wore badges at funerals; what were they?"

"I 'spect I know wuh you mean. When de coachman die, de moaners kaa whip tie wid black; fur de fisherman, dey put piece er de permitter een de button-hole; fur de tailor, de big needle een de coat collar. I tell you, my chillun, de't was er great 'oner in ole time, an' wen de dead dun bury you nebba 'sturb um no mo'."

"Never visited the grave?"

"Ent you know 'taint good fur go ter de grabe, you muss le' de dead res' quiet, not pussekute dem."

"I'll see that you have a fine, old-timed funeral, Maum Nancy."

"Well, I doan look fur dat, dese days, Mass Aa-ter. I got my grabe close ready in my trunk, an' my munny tie up in my stockin', an' wen I gon', I gon', I doan wan' no worriation in de bury-in' groun."

"Maum Nancy, do you ever see Daddy Primus?"

"Me see Primus? No, chile, I nebba did 'soshiate wid dat run-way nigger. 'E gie yer gramma mo' trubble dan enuff, fureber da broke in de smoke-house, tief, den run hide in de swamp, I yuh say 'e een de cheech, but I aint know fur true. He de one wot git kotch in de Wite Hous'."

"What was that, Maum Nancy?"

"Up yer on de Ashley Ribber. A'ter yer Uncle Henry git loss on der Perlasky steamboat, dey shut up de Wite Hous', wich b'long ter him, an' leff Aun' Flora an' Uncle Ha-ad Times fur mine de place."

"Was that the haunted house?"

"De berry one! Fust de country-people git it dat de house bin ha'nt, an' wen dey gwine ter de city dey would n' camp nigh de place, den Aun' Flora she say she yuh de chain rattle all ober de hous' wen de ghose walk 'bout in der nite."

"Do you believe in ghosts, old lady?" asked Arthur.

"I doan blebe in um, but I 'fraid um. Well, as I bin tell you, de place hab sich er bad name, dat Mass Jeems can' git no obersee fur lib da, so 'e say 'e gwine fur ketch de ghose. Ole Miss cry an' beg, but wen Mass Jeems tek er noshun, 'e berry sot, so 'e tell 'e Ma, 'nonsense!' an' one ebenin', e' drike up ter de Wite Hous'."

"Did he catch the ghost?"

"Gim me time now, an' you'll yerry de whole story."

Many a time we had "yerried the story," but we proved ourselves as appreciative as usual.

"'E git ter de plantation, eat 'e supper, an' lay down pun de sofa—bimeby 'e yuh walkin' o' e' head—'e lissen good—chain rattle—funnichur fall down—Mass Jeems git up, tek 'e gun een dis han', an de lite-wood knot een de udder, an' e' run up-stays jis' een time fur see foot pull up de chimby! Mass Jeems holler, 'Ef yer doan kum down, I'll shoot,' an' wuh yer blebe? Down kum dat nigger Primus dat bin run-way so long,—got chain 'roun' 'e wais' fur ska' de people!"

"Mass Jeems jess quietly tek de boy an' bring um ter de city, fur 'ten' e' hoss, an' 'e sen' Aun' Flora an' Uncle Ha-ad-Time ter de Missippi place fur tek keer er ghose out dere. De cracker wuh dat mad wid Primus fur mekkin' fool er dem, dat dey ax Mass Jeems fur heng der boy ter der cross-road. I nebba' could stan' dat Primus, tunning' 'eself eento er sperrit."

"Maum Nancy, I wish you could write a book."

"Go way, chile, wuh kine er book yer mauma kin write? Well, I sorry to leab' oona, but I muss go now."

"Why, mauma, you won't dine here?"

"No, my daa-lin, I haf ter go see Miss Sarah; I ain't goin' ter inglect any er de family, do' dey is actin' strange." And she bade us good-bye to finish her round of visits.

There are few old family servants left,—few "old maumas" who accept the name, or show the traits of character which endeared it to us in the days of yore, but we have all known and loved them in our homes, and none deserve a higher tribute than good old Maum Nancy, now in death's own stillness in "der Fiel'er Rest."

Charleston, S. C.

Perhaps the best result of the earthquake shock in San Francisco was the demonstration that the new tall buildings going up in the city are earthquake proof. The new *Chronicle* building is the loftiest in the city, being nine stories high and two hundred feet to the top of the tower. It is nearly completed, so that it furnished a good test. Not even a bit of plastering was knocked off the walls; in fact, there was no indication that the lofty structure had passed through a severe earthquake.—*Boston Journal*.

NOTES ON SPANISH HABITS.

IN the United States we think that it is necessary to eat three times daily, and like the first meal to be rather substantial. The Englishman who can afford it not only has three meals, but has a failing for lunches and suppers in addition. The Spaniard is more frugal than either, contenting himself with two solid meals each day, with perhaps the addition of a "desayuno," consisting of a tiny cup of chocolate and a roll. The arrangement of these meals is not the same in all Spain. In Burgos, one of the highest spots of Old Castille, where hoar frost covers the ground every winter morning, the Spaniard takes his chocolate at eight, and no more until twelve or one, when he has a substantial "abrunerzo" or breakfast, and does not sup till seven. Somehow he shivers through the morning, wrapped in his "capa," but as a rule he suffers from a severe cough. Very similar hours prevail throughout Castille, but in Andalusia, where the climate is milder, the chocolate and roll disappear altogether, the "almuerzo" becomes really the breakfast, and the dinner is taken at five or six. There is no recourse for the hungry American or Englishman except the café in the afternoon or evening, unless he prefers to pay an extra price for board. That ubiquitous institution, the café, with its black coffee and pick-me-ups of other kinds, no doubt helps the Spaniard over the long hours between meals, and it must be remembered that the natives of Spain do not, at least in cities, hurt themselves by an overplus of work or exercise. Still there is no doubt that the habits of the country, with regard to meals, are far from healthful. The human stomach is not arranged to remain unsupplied from five in the evening until ten the next day, and doses of black coffee do not supply nutrition. It is true that there are Carthusians who reach the age of ninety on one simple meal a day, but then each Carthusian monastery has its cemetery, and the graves do not give the age of their occupants.

Throughout all Spain the floors are of brick, tiles, or stone, and are borne on stout joists of wood or iron. This arrangement is fire-proof, or at least slow burning, and does away with the necessity of an expensive fire-brigade; it is also clean, cool, and healthful in summer weather, but in winter is a misery itself except when the sun shines in the room. It is therefore no wonder that the Spaniard is late in bed, and passes most of his waking hours in the street or at some place of amusement, except when occupied by business.

Tramvias or street cars are almost as common in Spain as in America. The two-story car or omnibus, such as is common in France and England, is not to be found in Madrid or Seville. Madrid is riddled with double lines, the narrow streets of Seville have a network of single lines like those of Philadelphia,—even little Valladolid has its tramvia. The cars are arranged for inside passengers only, except those who crowd on the platforms, just as in America.

After a few days spent in Castille, the utility of the "capa" or cloak becomes evident. The overcoat is not an efficient substitute for it. You cannot guard the mouth and nose with an overcoat. Yet the latter, through the ascendancy of France in fashion, is becoming common, so much so, that, at least in Madrid, it outnumbers the "capa" in the afternoon on a society promenade.

W. N. L.

PARISIAN NOTES.

PARIS, April 18.

SOME interesting experiments in hypnotic suggestion have lately been made here by Professor Bernheim of the Nancy Medical Faculty, and probably the best informed man on the subject in Europe. There is a wide difference of opinion among physicians about hypnotism, and these differences are represented by two schools: that of Nancy, led by Dr. Liébrault, Professors Bernheim, Beaunis, and Liegeois, and the Salpêtrière school at Paris, directed by Dr. Charcot. According to the Salpêtrière doctrine, hypnotism can only be used on hysterical subjects; that is to say, hypnotism is a nervous affection, and consequently cannot be developed in healthy subjects. For the Nancy school, on the contrary, hypnotism is not a pathological fact but a physiological one; it is not a nervous affection, but a sleep and can be provoked on perfectly healthy subjects. So that the Nancy professors claim that they can act not only upon persons with nervous maladies, but upon no matter what invalid who asks for their treatment. Professor Bernheim having made several interesting experiments during the past six months, was invited to repeat some of them at the Hôtel-Dieu hospital in presence of a number of physicians who had not been able to see them performed at Nancy. These experiments consisted principally in showing the power of simple suggestion on invalids who were asleep and others who were wide awake. Thus, Professor Bernheim was able to persuade hysterical subjects that they could not use their arms or legs, that they could not advance, but recede, etc. He also showed how it was possible to create false witnesses by retractive hallucinations. For ex-

ample, he suggested to a subject that she had gone out of the hospital, taken a long walk, and met a friend. The woman at first denied the assertion, then admitted it, and even described her imaginary friend. The other invalids who were present at this experiment confirmed the reality of the fact suggested to their companion, and offered to testify that what they said was true. Another invalid was made to believe that he had seen and heard a dispute between two sick men in his ward during the night, the fact being suggested to him by the professor while he was asleep; when the man was awakened a few minutes afterwards he confirmed the recital by recounting all the details that had been suggested to him. What Professor Bernheim wished to demonstrate by these experiments is that suggestion is everything in hypnotism, and that it is not necessary to put subjects to sleep to obtain phenomena of suggestibility. The Parisian physicians seemed to be struck with these experiments, although none of them were willing to admit that the demonstrations were conclusive.

The divorce law in France has been in operation six years, and the statistics for the four years 1885-1888 have just been made public. During these four years there were 15,521 divorces granted: 4,607 in the Department of the Seine, 7,047 in the different cities, and 3,867 among the rural population. All proportions guarded, there were eleven times less divorces in the country districts than at Paris. Comparing the number of people married with the number of those divorced, the average proportion for the whole of France is 23 in 10,000 couples or one in every 435. The Department of the Seine alone has furnished 88 divorces in 10,000 couples, or about one for every hundred families. It is in the North, the Northeast and the Southeast of France that the divorces have been the most frequent. It appears that the majority of the men apply for divorce between the ages of forty and fifty, while the women furnish the strongest proportion between thirty and thirty-five. Among the rural population divorces are more frequent with young couples, and at Paris the dissatisfied ones are older than anywhere else. In calculating the average age of marriage during many years past and comparing it with the statistics of the four years in question, we find that the average duration of marriage, which in 1885 was fifteen years, was only thirteen years in 1888. It is well to remark that thirty-two per cent. of the applications for divorce are from couples who were legally separated before the passage of the present law, and who now ask to have the judicial separation converted into divorce. Of 16,599 demands for divorce made during the four years under examination, 9,693 have come from wives and 6,906 from husbands. As for the causes alleged, seventy-five per cent. were for cruelty; twenty-two per cent for infidelity, and three per cent. because one of the parties had been convicted of some crime. One-half of the divorces pronounced were granted to couples having children. The liberal professions furnished the largest proportion of divorces, 433 in 100,000, while the agriculturists gave only twenty-five. Finally, the average number of divorces for the entire population was 230 for 100,000 families.

Ludovic Halévy, who no longer writes pieces but continues to take a great interest in the theatre, complains that journalism is absorbing most of the young talent that might be utilized in making good plays. The fact is that to-day a bright young man can dispose of his copy to a newspaper much more readily and make more money than he could in writing for the stage. Twenty-five or thirty years ago it was quite the contrary. Halévy himself, who used to write for the newspapers at the same time that he tried his hand at the theatre, earned more with a one-act piece at the Bouffes than he did with all the articles he had written during the week in which he had composed his act. As soon as he made this discovery he quickly abandoned journalism. To-day when a young man writes a piece it is almost impossible for him to get it played; managers want known names on their bills, and are unwilling to give the new men a chance. During the last Empire, when Halévy began his career, there were very few newspapers and plenty of theatres at Paris; the theatres paid their authors well, and the journals did not. At present the reverse is true,—as far as the younger men are concerned.

While London, after Brussels, is preparing to worthily honor Stanley upon his return to Europe, Paris holds aloof. The Geographical Society, which should naturally take charge of the welcome, has declined to do so, although Stanley is one of the five holders of the gold medal awarded by the Society. The reason given for this refusal is that while Stanley is a bold and intelligent explorer, his expeditions are a speculation for him and a benefit for England. Besides, Stanley is not friendly to France. The real cause of this lukewarmness is, I suspect, that Stanley has distanced M. de Brazza and thus wounded French *amour-propre*.

During the last year there were published in France no less than 14,049 books and 5,574 musical compositions. To keep up with the literary production a person would have to read nearly forty volumes a day.

The city of Paris spends \$5,200,000 annually on its public schools. There are 497 schoolrooms and 149,892 pupils. The congregational schools, or those taught by the different religious congregations, have 61,224 pupils and cost \$400,000 a year.

The house in which Balzac died has just been demolished. It was built by the celebrated banker, Beaujon, at the close of the last century and bought some years ago by Mme. Salomon de Rothschild, whose property is adjoining. The house has been allowed to fall into ruin since the death of Mme. de Balzac in 1882.

The latest experiments made at Cherbourg with the *Goubet* seem to demonstrate that the problem of submarine navigation is definitely solved. Immersed at a depth of six feet the vessel passed under five torpedo boats ranged side by side, and feigned an attack on an English ship lying in the harbor. Then the *Goubet* successfully cut the chains of five buoys, threw out of gear the screw propeller of a war vessel and deposited a false torpedo under a raft.

Amateurs, examine your Detaillies! A search made in a Paris studio a short time ago led to the discovery of more than twenty spurious designs signed with the name of the well known military painter. It appears that for some months past this manufactory has sent out and successfully disposed of several of these counterfeit drawings and paintings to "amateurs." C. W.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE University of Pennsylvania has taken action for the stricter regulation of athletics, excluding from the teams all those students whose low marks indicate that they are allowing these games to interfere with their studies, and limiting contests to afternoon hours and to Saturdays and holidays. The new rules also forbid more than one engagement in any week for leaving the city to play match-games elsewhere. The necessity for stricter regulation has been increasingly felt as the tide of excitement and interest in athletics has risen with every year, and all these rules are accepted by the students as reasonable, except perhaps the last, and they are approved by the Athletic Association of the Alumni. But we doubt if any regulation will meet the needs of the case which is not accepted by the Colleges of the Middle States generally. It is the fact that young men are left free in great measure to choose their own college or university, and that they make this choice in many cases with reference to the standing of athletics. We once heard a professor in a New England college say that three thousand dollars spent in training a crack base-ball team would do more to bring a big freshman class than twenty times the same money if given to the college endowment. And this state of things is aggravated by style of the newspaper reports from our universities and colleges. They give column after column to these games, without a reference to the serious work done by the professors and students, until the public, including the school public, gets the idea that our higher institutions exist chiefly as centres for athletic sports. And this threatened predominance of athletics is to be deplored not only as interfering with the intellectual work of the colleges, but as preventing the proper gymnastic training of their pupils. Every kind of game tends to make physical specialists of those who engage in it with any degree of exclusiveness. Far better than achievement in foot-ball, base-ball, or rowing would be a thorough gymnastic training for the harmonious development of the whole frame.

THE annual production of a Shakespearian play by Mr. Daly has become a matter of course, and as his effort appears to be to make each attempt surpass its predecessor, public expectation is kept on tiptoe. "As You Like It," given this week at the Opera House, had a run in New York at the beginning of the season and received general commendation, not only as excellently acted comedy, but as a masterpiece of staging. No doubt this commendation was deserved then as it is now; but we doubt the advisability, on general principles, of altering the atmosphere of a Shakespearian piece, even though such a liberty be taken with a view to bringing the work into closer accord with current notions of the treatment of Comedy. There is sufficient raillery and gaiety in "As You Like It" to win the affections of even a frivolous audience; and that air of pensiveness which Shakespeare's unerring poetic instinct caused him to throw over the action ought not to be disturbed, as it undoubtedly is, by a setting which changes the autumn dreariness to the elastic youth and buoyancy of spring. Inevitably the personages partake of the changed conditions,—the influence is contagious; *Rosalind* and *Celia* feel it; *Orlando*, pinning his patches of sentimentality to the trees, cannot escape it. The very bloom is an incentive to the gaiety which laughs even at love. Hence the lightness of Miss Rehan's *Rosalind*, very charming we admit, but slightly foreign to the innermost sentiment of her who was many fathoms deep in love, no matter how glibly her tongue trilled forth its banter.

To say that Miss Rehan's impersonation is hoydenish would be unfair, but it is clearly within the bounds of critical moderation to call it brusque. *Rosalind's* courage was of that sort which springs from womanly fortitude. She was morally brave, but shrank from the doublet and hose, and grew faint at sight of a blood stain. Miss Rehan shows us a maiden far too knowing and worldly-wise to be easily scared or readily shocked; she is fascinating but not poetical,—delightfully saucy but quite the reverse of amiable. As a characterization it is artistically complete and consistent, but,—it is not Shakespeare.

For Mr. Drew it may be said that he is neither the best nor the worst of *Orlandos*. Mr. Lewis's *Touchstone*, from which we expected much, is disappointing. The remainder of the cast is good, and it would be difficult to speak too highly of the magnificence of the setting.

THE Boston Symphony Orchestra closed its season at the Academy on Monday evening in a concert notable by reason of the rendition of Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, a work differing in many particulars from other productions of the great composer. Two movements of Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Scandinavian" Symphony, and Paganini's concert allegro for thirty-two violins followed, and the overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" was given as a finale. The solo numbers interspersed through the programme were good, and the concert was in all respects so fine as to add, if possible, to the enviable position which Mr. Nikisch has won in the estimation of the lovers of worthy musical art in Philadelphia.

AN institution which appeals in an especial manner to Philadelphians is the Zoological Garden, and it is not creditable that the Zoological Society should be permitted to struggle on under financial difficulties when a very little display of liberality would place it upon a sound basis, by enabling the retirement of the bonds. The Report of the Board of Directors for the past year, showing a membership of 1,883, and admissions to the Garden of over 215,000 visitors, is somewhat encouraging, and an increase of nearly \$4,100 in the receipts leads to the hope that the Garden may become more widely popular. Meanwhile wealthy philanthropists may here find a worthy field for their generosity.

PROVOST PEPPER has appointed a strong committee to act as a Board of Adjudication in the University Road Prizes. We learn that 44 essays have been submitted in competition, and that the work of examination will proceed immediately, so that the award may be made at the earliest possible date.

"JE SUIS PASSEE."

HALF child, half sage, thou frownest when I smile,
When I am merriest thy mood is cold;
"June days are long,"—I whispered,—"live awhile!"
"June ends,"—thou answerest,—"I'm growing old!"

Ah, child, when birds in morning cease to sing,
When brooks no longer sparkle in the sun,—
When tender buds forego their blossoming,—
When eve no longer comes, though day be done,—

When flowers, at evening gathered, fail to close,
And love, despairing, shivers in the cold,
Then hide thy laughing eyes,—thy lips unclosed,—
And whisper to my heart,—"I'm growing old!"

P. B. PEABODY.

REVIEWS.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE. By William F. Allen, late Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin. [Part II. of Ancient History for Colleges and High Schools.] Boston: Ginn & Company.

THIS book possesses a melancholy interest for its author's friends, as he corrected the last proof-sheets on the last night of his life. Prof. Turner, who furnishes the Preface, explains Prof. Allen's conception and method. The book is based throughout on independent study of the sources, which in the case of Roman history are not so numerous as to be beyond the reach of a single student. In the main the author agrees with Mommsen, as the fashion now is; but the brilliancy of the Berlin Caesarist obscures the more solid merit of Niebuhr and of Ihne. He aims at exhibiting the double process of Roman history; the external process of military conquest and final dissolution; the internal process of the moral and economic forces which led to the overthrow of the Republic and necessitated the Empire. He seeks to make the story vivid and instructive by reference to parallel events in our own history, and to the historical novels which treat of differen

periods. In his view, historical fiction fills a very high place in literature, as clothing with flesh and blood the otherwise dry bones of narrative.

We have read the book through with interest and pleasure. It is not a compendium, as most books of the kind are. It is a brief history made independently, by a man who was capable of treating the subject at any length. He has spared no pains to get a clear idea of the geographic background of the story, and the reader as he proceeds understands Italy. He has been equally careful to comprehend the character of the Roman people and of their neighbors. His account of their religion is lucid and satisfactory. He makes their military arrangements clear. He comes to the study of their social and economic order with all the light modern research has furnished. He combines broad views of the historic situations of each period with the most exact statement of personal and historic detail that the sources furnish and his space permits. Above all the individuals who stand out as the chief actors are sketched with justice and distinctness, and praise and blame are distributed in a way which will remind the student of the moral uses of history. And the story is illustrated sufficiently by maps from Dr. Freeman's "Historical Geography of Europe" and authentic illustrations from Jaeger's "*Weltgeschichte*."

We think Prof. Allen would have done better to follow Maine in his account of the origin of the Twelve Tables. Prof. Newman has given us philological reasons for assuming that one of the three original tribes was of Celtic stock, and conquered the Latin tribes which preceded it. We find the story of the commission to Greece altogether incredible. And we dissent from the estimate of Epicureanism as "in its origin a lofty speculative system, of healthy and tonic power." We should like to have seen, in connection with the battle of Actium, a notice of the huge offering of human sacrifices, with which Augustus celebrated his victory. The terms "spelt" (p. 9), "pater" (p. 18), "intercession," (p. 140), and "imperator" (p. 219), call for more exact explanation than is given. "Pater" is primarily "lord," and retains this sense in many connections where we have been used to translate it by "father." Is it not an Americanism to use "donation" for "donative;" and a modern Anglicism to say "differ with"?

The account of the rise of Christianity and the relations to the Empire, is very defective and even superficial. It evidently is not based on any study of the original sources, but on modern and partisan narratives of the matter. And it is a bad slip to say that Jerome translated the Vulgate from the Greek.

Bits of the wisdom of the book are true and suggestive. Thus it says of the false step taken by the elder Gracchus: "A violation of the law in the interest of personal ambition is very likely to be successful, because the interested party is bound by no scruples as to how far he may push his encroachments; but a violation of law for good ends is almost sure to fail, because it at once shows inconsistency, and excites suspicion of personal motives."

R. E. T.

A SURVAY OF LONDON, Contayning the Originall, Antiquity, Increase, Moderne Estate, and Description of that Citie; written in the year 1598 by Iohn Stow, citizen of London. Edited by Henry Morley. Pp. 446. London: George Routledge & Son. LONDON OF TO-DAY. An Illustrated Hand-book for the Season 1890. By Charles Eyre Pascoe. Pp. 414. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

London at the beginning of the present century had 864,035 people or less than the present population of Philadelphia. In 1881 it had 3,814,571 people. At the former date it contained less than a tenth of the whole population of England; at the latter more than a seventh. It has grown not with England, but faster, and even at the expense of England. When John Stowe, the tailor historian, compiled his "Survay," it contained but 180,000 people, and these mostly within the limits of the city proper. A century later the increase was threefold; in the course of another century the increase was but 57 per cent.; in eighty years of our own century the increase has been more than fourfold. This inconsistency is notable as showing in what different directions has been the shift of population, under differing economic and political conditions.

The two books now under review have very different spirit and purpose. The Elizabethan tailor wrote in a time when patriotism was a passion with the average Englishman, and too much could not be said of the noble past and splendid present of his country. He has little need to pick and choose his facts, or to trouble himself about their artistic arrangement. He does not waste his energies upon either. All he can learn out of ancient chronicles, all he has seen with his own eyes, he pours forth to his readers, about the history of the cities, its rivers and streams, roads and conduits, its bridges and gates, its towers and castles, its schools and other houses of learning, its sports and pastimes, its

watches, and its honorable and benevolent citizens. Then he passes to a separate survey of each of its twenty-six wards, describing their streets, notable buildings, churches, monuments, and other notable facts. His style is simple and direct, as a tradesman's letter, yet not without the quaintness of his age.

Prof. Morley has done well to reprint the book, and to no American should it be more welcome than to Philadelphians. Ours is the only city in the new world which looks back to London as its mother-city—its metropolis in the strict sense. Penn, although of Welsh family, was a Londoner by birth and breeding, and he carried the atmosphere and associations of his home to the new city, as is indicated by such names as Southwark, Spring Garden, and Kensington. And when he gave what became Penn's Square to the city, it was for such uses as are made of Mooresfield in London.

Mr. Pascoe's book is of a much lighter character. It touches only on the gayer side, from the court to the theatres and the music halls. There are chapters on the graver side of life—on the May Meetings, on Toynbee Hall, and the People's Palace, on Sunday in London, and on the Charities. But these are exceptional, and it is the gaiety of the city and its shows of all kinds which are the chief theme. It abundantly illustrates the arts by which the wealthy classes of the richest of cities contrive to make life comfortable and amusing to themselves; and it will be useful to visitors from America who want to know what is what. The last chapters condescend to guide the reader to the best shops in London. The illustrations are abundant and fairly good. The style is not more hand-bookish than usual,—less, indeed, if anything.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

ANOTHER interesting novel of the East is this, "Djambek the Georgian," (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), giving us a view of life in modern Turkey, and of the political conflicts that have raged between the Turks, the Russians, and the native tribes not of either nationality. The author of the story is a German, Mr. A. G. Von Suttner, and the translation has been made by H. M. Jewett, while an introduction is furnished by Rev. M. M. Mangasarian, formerly well known in Philadelphia. Mr. Mangasarian is himself a native of Asiatic Turkey, and his comments on the characters and descriptions of the novel are of value. As to the Georgians, of whom the hero, Djambek, is the representative, he speaks guardedly, citing Gibbon that they are "a handsome but worthless people," but urging that while it is true some are highway robbers (and shoot their victims from a safe hiding-place beside the way), thousands are industrious and honest tillers of the soil, whose coming into Turkish empire has been one of the causes of its internal improvement. "The curse of the Orient," Mr. Mangasarian declares, "is not Mohammedanism. The salvation of the people will not come from the Russians. Rebellion will not help the conquered countries. The great source of all the wrongs and crimes and sufferings is the want of moral education, which, unfortunately, neither the mosque nor the church as they exist to-day can give."

Mr. J. R. Elliott has written, and G. P. Putnam's Sons have published, a book of 270 pages on "American Farms: their Condition and their Future." It has some value, but like nearly every treatise of its school, it is vitiated by a want of historical perspective. Mr. Elliott may have watched the agricultural situation in one neighborhood, may have looked with some interest over a large farming section, and may have read a score of authors which touch on the subject,—not excepting Henry C. Carey, we are glad to say,—without being qualified thereby to diagnose the maladies of our agriculture or to prescribe their cure. He has not made any fair comparison of the condition of the American farmers of the past with those of the present. He takes it for granted, for instance, that abandoned farms are a new thing in American experience; that the evil of farm-mortgages is peculiar to our times; that the lower price of manufactured goods under Free Trade would be attended by no corresponding lowering of the price of farm products. He has little to say of the effects of our homestead policy and of our railroad policy upon farming both East and West. And as may be expected he finds "Protection the deadly enemy of farming," which is not the farmers' estimate of that policy. The best part of the book is the discussion of Mr. Henry George's remedy for the farmers' troubles.

Professor E. N. Horsford has printed in a handsome quarto (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), the text of his letter to Judge Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, commenting upon the opinion of Mr. Justin Winsor in regard to the alleged Northmen's visits. Mr. Winsor's offense was his citing from Bancroft, with approval, (in Volume I., of his "Narrative and Critical History of America") that: "Though Scandinavians may

have reached the shores of Labrador, the soil of the United States has not one vestige of their presence." Naturally, Prof. Horsford is much cut up at such remarks by Mr. Winsor, or Mr. Bancroft, or any other authority, for he believes, as we have already mentioned, (see notice of his "Discovery of the Ancient City of Norumbega," in THE AMERICAN of March 1), that these are the most distinct and unmistakable evidences of the Northmen's extended stay on the Charles River, near Boston. His present publication is accompanied by several heliotype, copies of old maps, etc., and is at least an interesting contribution to a notable discussion. The main trouble appears to be that other people cannot see what Prof. Horsford can,—the wharves, docks, dams, fish-pits, sites of houses, etc., which prove the presence of the Northmen and their Norumbega city. Whether his topographical eyes are better than theirs, or simply his imagination is more lively, is the crucial question.

A handsome octavo volume has been made (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), of Mr. Henry F. Reddall's "Fact, Fancy, and Fable." It is a new handbook of pseudonyms, "familiar allusions," popular names, mythological characters, technical terms, contractions and abbreviations, etc., and must make, we should say, a useful book. It is hard to form a comparison between it and other handbooks with a somewhat similar design, as the plan of this does not exactly coincide with that of any with which we are familiar. The ordinary experience of everybody, no doubt, is that such handbooks seldom contain everything one desires to know, the precise thing wanted being usually the one omitted by the compiler, but when they offer so many facts, as in the present case, how can one fairly complain?

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE London *Athenæum* says that Mr. Lowell's friends, while rejoicing in his recovery, will hear with regret that his medical advisers have absolutely forbidden his going to London this year.

Miss Katherine Wormeley has now been translating a number of Balzac's short stories and these will be collected in a volume which will bear the title of the first story, "Fame and Sorrow."

In writing the Life of Mrs. Carlyle, Mrs. Alexander Ireland has had assistance from many friends of her subject, and will print several original letters not before published.

Mr. John Pendleton has written a book on "Newspaper Reporting in Olden Time and To-day," which will be added to "The Book Lovers' Library."

A book by the late Ella Haggard, the mother of the novelist, will soon appear in London under the title of "Life and its Author, an Essay in Verse." Mr. Rider Haggard will contribute to the volume a memoir of his mother.

Mr. J. E. C. Bodley has undertaken to write for Messrs. Macmillan a comprehensive work on France following the same lines as Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" and Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain."

There is to be a "Conference du Livre" at Antwerp, on the Plantin Tercentenary in August, consisting of bibliophiles, librarians, publishers, printers, booksellers, and writers on copyright.

Mr. W. Hememan will publish the London edition of "The Genesis of the United States," by Mr. A. Brown, a narrative of the movement in England, 1605-16, which resulted in the settlement of Englishmen in North America.

The British Government has earned the distinction of issuing one of the largest literary works of the time. This is the "Report" of the scientific results of the voyage of the *Challenger*. It has cost up to this period,—including the sums voted for scientific work in connection with the expedition since the voyage was contemplated—at least \$440,000 and sales of the thirty-six volumes issued have brought in only about \$90,000. Last winter a steamer conveying from Leith to London some 300 copies of a volume then lately issued was run into and sunk. Among the damaged cargo afterward recovered from the wreck were thirteen cases containing about 190 of the lost volumes in a more or less spongy state. They have since been taken out of the covers and dried.

Dr. Joseph Jones of New Orleans is collecting material for a Confederate medical and surgical history of the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Michael Davitt is engaged on an important historical work, dealing with the origin and progress of the Land League in Ireland and America.

Bangs & Co., New York, announce the regular spring "parcel" book sale to take place May 6th, and following days. The consignments are of unusual interest.

A new volume of essays from the pen of Professor Huxley may be expected shortly.

Mr. Clement Scott, the well-known English playwright and dramatic critic, is writing his reminiscences.

Mr. Joseph Abner Harper, one of the oldest members of the firm of Harper & Bros., and who has for years attended to the general business of the firm, has retired from active business life. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. John Harper, who has been connected with the house nearly eighteen years, and who is familiar with its business interests in every detail. The firm, which has entered upon its seventy-fifth year, now consists of Messrs. Philip J. A. Harper, Fletcher Harper, Joseph W. Harper, John W. Harper, J. Henry Harper, and John Harper.

Ginn & Co. announce "Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law," by J. W. Burgess, professor of law and history in Columbia College.

Librarian Foster in his current report of the condition of the Providence Public Library, points out that the proportion of its circulation of fiction has been reduced to fifty-six one-hundredths of all the books loaned. The *Boston Herald* says: "This is believed to be a remarkably low figure, but in our own Public Library the same point has been noted. The circulation of fiction is not relatively increasing."

Kossuth has nearly ready for publication three additional volumes of his memoirs. They are said to contain, among other things, his remarks upon the policy of Napoleon III. toward the Vienna Court, and upon the endeavors of the Pope to retain his secular power, in addition to an interesting interview between Prince Bismarck and the French Ambassador, Comte de Saint Valier. At the close of his preface Kossuth states that the Hungarian Deputy, M. Ignaz Helfy, has revised the work, as he himself was painfully conscious of the fact that during his forty-one years of exile he had not kept up with the advance of the Hungarian tongue.

The "Orndale Press," Beekman Street, New York, has been incorporated by the State of New York as a publishing house, and is now purchasing copyrights preparatory to the publication of a series of American novels, proposing to issue one book a week. Copyrights are to be bought outright and paid for on acceptance of manuscript.

A manual on "The Reproduction of Geographical Forms," by Jacques W. Redway, is announced by D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. F. S. Ellis is making steady progress with his "Shelley Concordance," but the task is so formidable that it cannot be completed for some time.

The extensive business of F. A. Brockhaus, of Leipzig, finds a still further increase by the establishment of a branch house in Paris, under the management of Herr Carl Cjeteri, who has been many years connected with the Leipzig and Vienna establishments of the firm.

A new work by an author so long dead as Daniel Defoe is an unusual occurrence, yet such a belated volume has now come, "The Compleat English Gentleman," edited by Dr. Karl D. Bulbring, and published by David Nutt, London.

A Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, of Ansonia, Conn., has written a novel, and a New York publisher contemplates putting it upon the market, but hesitates to put the author's name on the cover because it is the same as that of a well-known authoress. Mrs. Holmes is holding consultation with lawyers to discover whether she has or has not the right to use her name on the cover of her novel.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE New York *Critic* has vacated its quarters on Broadway, opposite Astor Place, and they have been taken by *Scribner's Magazine*. The *Critic* goes into Lafayette Place in the building adjoining the Astor library.

Mr. Gladstone, at the invitation of the editor (Mr. Thos. Catling), has written an article for *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, in which he deals with the social progress of the people,—presenting a review of the past, a study of the present, and a hopeful anticipation of the future of labor. After maintaining its present form for forty-seven years the paper founded by the late Edward Lloyd is about to be enlarged; and Mr. Gladstone's article will be the first of a series of contributions by leading writers. *Lloyd's* is said to have a circulation of more than 700,000 copies.

Mr. H. D. Traill is about to publish under the title of "Saturday Songs," a selection from the political verse contributed by him in the course of the last few years to the London *Saturday Review*.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE report of the Committee of the Academy of Natural Sciences on the Hayden Memorial Geological Award, is printed in full in the Proceedings. As already announced, the Committee has selected Prof. James Hall, the State Geologist of New York, as the first recipient of this medal. The report sketches the life and labors of Prof. Hall, the latter extending over a period of fifty-eight years. He was made State Geologist of New York in 1843, and his work in the New York reports has made them, in the words of the Committee, "the standard of geological nomenclature and classification throughout America." Probably no one living has influenced to a greater extent the domain of invertebrate palæontology, some of his great work in this field being five volumes on the palæontology of the terrains from the Potsdam sandstone to the base of the coal measures; a revision of the palæozoic brachiopoda of North America; two volumes on the geology and palæontology of Iowa, etc., etc. Prof. Hall is the only surviving founder of the American Association of Geologists, which was organized in this city in 1840, and out of which grew the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a charter member of the National Academy of Science, has been a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences since 1843, and of the Paris Academy of Sciences since 1884. He was the first President of the Geological Society of America at its organization in 1889.

The Committee upon the award of the Hayden Memorial medal were Dr. Joseph Leidy, Prof. J. P. Lesley, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, Persifer Frazer, and William B. Scott.

A paper of some sixty pages by Prof. N. S. Shaler, on the "Geology of the Island of Mount Desert, Maine," is reprinted from the eighth annual report of the U. S. Geological Survey. The popularity of Mount Desert as a summer resort will give the pamphlet a general interest, especially to summer visitors who have a liking for light science. There are two maps and thirty-four illustrations.

The proceedings of the Geological Society of America, which represent the work of the two meetings which have been held since its organization, are now in process of publication. The plan has been adopted of issuing each paper singly as soon as completed, thus avoiding the delay which the printing of elaborate papers necessitates. Parts have appeared on "The Orographic Movements in the Rocky Mountains," by S. F. Emmons; "Glacial Phenomena in Canada," by Robert Bell, assistant director of the Geological Survey of Canada, and others.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright communicates (*Nation*, April 24) the discovery, at New Comerstown, Ohio, of a flint instrument of the same palæolithic type as those found in Northern France and Southern England. The valley of the Tuscarawas river, in which New Comerstown is situated, contains the terraces and other gravel deposits which mark the southern boundary of the glacial drift. The instrument was found in undisturbed strata, fifteen feet below the surface of the terrace, "thus connecting it beyond question, with the period when the terrace was in process of deposition, and adding another witness to the fact that man was in the valley of the Mississippi while the ice of the glacial period still lingered over a large portion of its northern area."

This is the fifth locality in which discoveries of similar palæolithic instruments have been made in this country, the others being Trenton, N. J., Madisonville, O., Medora, Ind., and Little Falls, Minn. Some years ago Prof. Wright called attention to the similarity of the conditions which obtain in the valley of the rivers flowing out of the glaciated region in Ohio, and those in the Delaware valley, where Dr. C. C. Abbott reported his discoveries of palæolithic implements. Prof. Wright predicted that such implements would ultimately be found in the Ohio river valleys when observers had become more familiar with their rude form.

This discovery of a flint implement throws light also upon the question of the relation of the glacial man to the mound-builders, whose remains are so plentiful in the same region. Concerning this Prof. Wright says: "The above relic of man's occupancy of Ohio was found in the glacial terrace, and belongs to a race living in that distant period when the ice-front was not far north of them, and when the terraces were in process of deposition. Thus this race is unquestionably linked with the great ice age. The mound-builders came into the region at a much later date, and reared their imposing structures upon the surface of these terraces, when the settled conditions of the present time had been attained. There is nothing to show that their occupancy began more than one or two thousand years since, while their implements and other works of art are of an entirely different type from the rude relics of the palæolithic age."

"How to Know Grasses by their Leaves," is the title of a small book by Prof. A. N. M'Alpine, of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, which will be of value to agricultural students. An ordinary grass field contains a large number of species, not only of grasses, but of clovers, other leguminous plants, and members of the *Compositæ*, *Umbelliferae*, *Rosaceæ*, etc. This book, however, treats only of the identification of grasses by the characteristics of their leaves. This knowledge will be found useful by many, as special skill is required in the identification of the grasses by inflorescence. The classification adopted by Prof. M'Alpine is not by genera and species, but by characteristics such as color and variegation of base stems and leaves, pubescence, taste, etc. The figures and diagrams are plain and accurate.

Mr. J. Walter Fewkes of Boston, communicates to *Nature*, (April 17) a description of some experiments made by him on the use of the Edison phonograph in preserving the language, folklore, songs, and counting-out rhymes of the Passamaquoddy Indians. The Indians furnishing the materials were living near Calais, Me. They were able, after some practice, to "make good records" with the instrument. Thirty-six cylinders were taken in all. The longest story taken was a folk-tale, which occupied nine cylinders. "One of the most interesting records made," says Mr. Fewkes, "was the song of the snake dance, sung by Noel Josephs, who is recognized by the Passamaquoddies as the best acquainted of all with this song. His account of the dance, including the invitation which precedes the ceremony, were taken upon the same cylinder." A detailed account of this work, together with translations of the songs and stories, will be published by Mr. Fewkes.

Advices have been received from Prof. Heilprin's party, in Mexico, telling of the successful ascent made of Iztaccihuatl on the 27th of April. Barometric measurements gave an elevation of 17,150 feet. The crest of the mountain was found to be a basin, from which glaciers possessing all the features of the glaciers of Switzerland, and having a length somewhat less than two miles, descended abruptly through a valley included between parallel sheets of lava. The slope of the glacier varied from fifteen to thirty-five degrees. The surface was found largely rifled by transverse crevasses, some of which extended a hundred feet in a direct line. Two enormous longitudinal crevasses completely crossed the crest of the mountain and prevented the absolute summit being attained. Prof. Heilprin and some of his party expect next to make the ascent of Jorullo, a most interesting semi-active volcano situated 150 miles southwest of the city of Mexico. The country for miles around the base is thickly covered with scoræ and is cut deep with crevasses, making the ascent both dangerous and tiresome. Jorullo has not been visited by scientists since Humboldt's ascent.

We mentioned (April 19) some of the results obtained by Professor Heilprin in his ascent and measurement of the volcano of Orizaba. Both there and at Popocatepetl the heights obtained were considerably below the accepted figures. Prof. Heilprin's determination gives 14,700 feet as the height of Popocatepetl. A determination made in 1872 gave 17,700 feet, while Humboldt made the mountain higher by about 100 feet. Barometric observations taken at La Cima, the highest point on the Mexican National Railway, resulted in a determination of 9,350 feet elevation, or 1,285 feet lower than the height reported by the railway engineers. Local scientists have raised some question as to the accuracy of Prof. Heilprin's measurements, but we notice that a comparison made of the barometers used by Prof. Heilprin with those at the Meteorological Observatory (City of Mexico) showed that the instruments were in close agreement. The solution of the question raised between Prof. Heilprin and the other authorities will be awaited with some interest.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WILL INCREASE OF SILVER DRIVE OUT GOLD?

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

FACTS are stubborn things, and these are against your assumption that gold will disappear from circulation because of the silver legislation. Presidents Hayes and Cleveland each made this self-same prediction,—since which gold has very largely increased in the United States. Gold cannot go abroad unless it will bring more abroad than at home, and the more you stimulate trade by a legitimate circulation of the *precious metals*, in the form of coin, the more demand there is at home for them, they being both the measures of values and the tools of trade, barter, and commerce. I rejoice that amongst the advocates of the lawful money of the United States is Senator Evarts of New York.

Abington, Penna.

DAVID NEWPORT.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND SIR CHARLES DILKE.

From an article by Goldwin Smith, in *The Forum*.

CANADA is a disjointed tier of Provinces lying along the northern edge of a continent inhabited by a population identical with the bulk of her own and with which her own is being rapidly fused by reciprocal migration. The continent forms her natural market, and she is divided from it only by a conventional line. The fundamental institutions of the two masses of population, as well as their race, language, and religion, are the same. Will the Canadian Provinces ultimately gravitate toward their own continent, or will they always remain separate from it and connected with a kingdom on the other side of the Atlantic? That is the Canadian problem, and it does not appear to us to be distinctly propounded or directly dealt with in these pages.

Sir Charles Dilke uses only the political map, which presents Canada uniformly colored as a vast and unbroken territory extending from the American boundary to the Arctic circle, equal in size to the United States, and promising to form that counterpoise to the democratic power for which British Toryism sighs. But let him take the physical, the ethnological, the economical map; the picture will then be changed, and the true features of the problem will come into view. The physical map will show the four distinct blocks of which the Dominion consists,—the maritime Provinces, separated from old Canada, French and British, by a wide and irreclaimable wilderness; old Canada, separated by another wilderness and a fresh-water sea from Manitoba and the Northwest; the Northwest, again, by a triple chain of mountains from British Columbia; while each is physically united to the portion of the United States immediately to the south of it. The ethnological map will show that the line of British Provinces is cut in two by a French community, the nationality of which grows daily stronger and sharper. The economical map will show that instead of the vast expanse there is only a belt, and along the greater part of the line a comparatively narrow belt, of habitable and cultivable land, broken, moreover, into sections by the wildernesses or other natural barriers which divide Province from Province. If lines of trade could be delineated, it would further appear that there is hardly any commerce, of a natural kind at least, between the Provinces, while each of them is commercially identified with the country to the south of it on the other side of the line.

"If there were no custom houses between Canada and the United States, the bulk of the dominion trade—indeed, comparatively speaking, the whole of it—would be done by the Canadians with their continental neighbors."

This remark is let fall quite incidentally, not in one of the chapters specially relating to Canada, but in that on "Canada, the United States, and the West Indies"; yet, if true, as true it unquestionably is, it surely forms a most important factor in the problem, and ought not to be thrown out by the way, but placed in the forefront of the inquiry. It means no less than that the Canadians by their present political relations are excluded from their natural market. To exclude people from their natural market is to condemn them to commercial atrophy, which, in fact, is the lot of Canada. Can the Canadians be expected to endure this forever? Would the British themselves endure it? Canadians are not knights errant in quest of the Holy Grail; they are husbandmen, mechanics, and tradesmen in quest of their bread, and most of them working hard and living hard to earn it. It is true that in the chapter on the Dominion of Canada we are told that the Canadian Pacific Railway has changed the question of commercial relations by "opening up fresh developments of commerce and communication from West to East and East to West;" but this statement is vague and unsubstantiated, nor as regards the fresh developments of commerce do we believe that it is capable of substantiation. Of late years there has been an increase in the volume of the trade between Canada and the United States, compared with that of the trade between Canada and England, notwithstanding the American tariff. As to inter-provincial trade, Mr. Longley, the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, says:

"I take the solid ground that naturally there is no trade between Ontario and the maritime Provinces whatsoever. Without the aid or compulsion of tariffs, scarcely a single article produced in Ontario would ever seek or find a market in Nova Scotia or the other maritime Provinces; in like manner, unless under similar compulsion, not a product of the maritime Provinces would ever go to Ontario. Twenty years of political union and nine years of an inexorable protective policy designed to compel inter-provincial trade, have been powerless to create any large trade between these two sections, and what it has created has been unnatural, unhealthy, and consequently profitless."

Whatever can be done to fight nature with political railways, Canada, or rather her Tory government, is assuredly doing; but what railways can reverse natural tendencies so strong as these?

Besides foregoing her natural market and suffering commercial atrophy, Canada is out of her reduced means to meet a heavy

military expenditure for the purpose of defending her territory, or a part of the Empire, against the people of the United States. Again and again Sir Charles, seeing the present state of her defenses, drives the spur into her on the subject. He says, with reason, that if she wants independence she ought to be ready to defend it. But how is she to afford the money for armaments sufficient to protect a frontier, for the most part perfectly open, of three thousand miles, against a nation outnumbering her twelvefold, and vastly superior in the wealth which is now readily turned into military force? Already the expenses of her government, in proportion to her population and wealth, are excessive. Six millions in the aggregate have gone since confederation in pseudo-monarchical offices, the governor-generalship and lieutenant-governorship, which are a mere pageant. One hundred and fifty millions or thereabouts have been spent in political and military railways or other imperialist works. If to this is to be added a large military expenditure, bankruptcy will be the end. And against whom are Canadians thus to live armed to the teeth? Against a people which Sir Charles Dilke himself almost treats as a part of Greater Britain; against their own sons, brothers, and cousins—for there are now a million of Canadians and half a million of their children south of the line. Sir Charles Dilke himself says:

"The Washington government, in this Winter of 1889-90, is assuming the position fairly conquered from the world, of patron of all the republics of America, North and South. . . . We must look forward to an eventual protectorate which, great as is the weight of the United States in the world, will bring to it an increase."

Will people ruin themselves for the sake of the difference between a protectorate and a union, when the union would not only leave intact, but enhance their self-government, and place them under institutions essentially the same with those which they now enjoy? "If," says Sir Charles, "Canadians were unanimously anxious at all costs to maintain their independence of American influence or domination, they would keep up a large organized defense militia." As they do not keep up a large organized defense militia, and as there is not the slightest chance of their doing it, the inference is that they are not unanimously and desperately opposed to union.

Sir Charles's view of the astonishing success of confederation and the Canada Pacific Railway in making all the Canadian Provinces and both nationalities one, is, it must be said, official. He is in danger, with other Englishmen, of being kept in a fool's paradise on this subject. He will find that no one in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick calls himself a Canadian, and that a British Columbian repudiates the name, while Manitobans speak of their total estrangement from eastern Canadian interests in the plainest terms. The following incident, which occurred the other day in the Nova Scotia Assembly, is significant:

"Mr. McKay: 'You might get a double million magnifying microscope, and, with the exception of one or two, you cannot find a repealer on the government side of the House.'"

Mr. Roche: 'Allow me to interrupt you a moment. I am a repealer.'

Mr. James A. Fraser: 'And so am I.'

Mr. Law: 'The honorable gentleman had better count me also.'

Mr. J. S. McNeil: 'Count me also.'

Mr. McCoy: 'Here is another.'

Mr. John A. Fraser: 'Count me also.'

Mr. Rand: 'Count me also.'

He will find that though French Canadians love Canada, Canada to them means New France. A glance at their school histories will enlighten him thoroughly on that point. He flatters himself that Quebec has been turned by statesmanship into "a bulwark of the Empire," though on the opposite page he says, very truly, that "the younger men in the Province of Quebec have taken the French tricolor as their flag." Quebec would be a curious bulwark of the Empire in case of a French war. Sir Charles sees that this alien nationality is not only thrusting the British remnant out of Quebec, but encroaching on Ontario. Whither does this tend? He does not say.

His Canadian Pacific Railway, which performs such miracles for the "national policy," is now, though he marks it not, half an American road, and a symbol of the resolve of nature to join the two sections of the English-speaking race, let policy struggle to put them asunder as it may. Its chief function as a colonization road seems to be the carriage of settlers through British territory to the States. As a military road it is useless to England, not only because it lies within the grasp of the Americans, but because, passing through the State of Maine, it would, in case of war between England and any power friendly to the United States, be closed against the transit of troops by international law. Recourse must then be had to the circuitous and run-down Inter-colonial.

Putting all the elements of the problem together, it appears that to keep the members of the Dominion united in themselves and severed from their continent, a desperate war against nature

must be waged. What, in Sir Charles's deliberate opinion, is the prospect of success? If he looks forward to an American protectorate, he must at least have made up his mind to a compromise with destiny. He thinks there can be no equal union between Canada and the United States. Why not as well as between Scotland and England, or as well as between the four States which have just been received into the Union and the rest?

"The growth of wealth in the Dominion," says Sir Charles Dilke, "by every test that can be applied, has been rapid since confederation, but more rapid since the adoption of a protectionist policy than it was before that moment." These are startling words from a free trader, nor is it easy to reconcile them with the opinion expressed in another page, that Canada would gain by the adoption of a policy of complete free trade. Perhaps what Sir Charles means, is that as an imperialist he would rather have anything than commercial union. What are his tests? Canada, as he sees, is an agricultural country, and Ontario is the great farming Province. In the last seven years, the fall in the value of farm property in Ontario has been twenty-three millions, according to the government report, which, experts say, is far below the mark. Half the farms are mortgaged to two-thirds of their value. The farmers are streaming over the line. Canada, says Sir Charles, produces men as rapidly as she produces timber; unluckily they also fall away from her like the leaves. This is no doubt traceable to other causes besides the commercial system, but the cause is not growth of wealth. The treasures of our mines are locked up for want of the continental market, capital, and machinery; the shipping interest on our lakes languishes; the lumber interest pines for the removal of the customs line. Sir Charles Dilke sees that the Canadian North-west does not fill up, while the neighboring States of the Union, by no means superior to it in soil or climate, fill up fast, and largely with Canadians; but he does not ask himself why. The reason is that the Canadian North-west is out of the commercial pale of its continent, and that it is barred against continental immigration, the only sort of immigration really suited to that country.

The United States are a continent, with an almost boundless range of production and a vast home market. Canada is a country, with a very limited range of production and a market all the smaller because the people are so widely scattered and freight charges are consequently so heavy. This makes all the difference between American and Canadian protection. Moreover, the commercial interests of the different Provinces have so little in common that the protection which is meat to one is poison to another. The protective tax on coal was meat to Nova Scotia and poison to Ontario. The government is beset by ludicrous embarrassments in trying to frame a protective tariff which shall be meat for all.

The provincial Legislatures are mainly in the hands of the Liberal Party, but in the Dominion Parliament Sir John Macdonald, the Conservative leader, retains a large majority, though it is rather a large majority of seats than of the popular vote. This shows, argues Sir Charles Dilke, that whatever the people may think about other questions, they are everywhere in favor of the national (protectionist) policy of Sir John Macdonald. The inference is plausible but not correct. The chief pillar of Sir John's party is Quebec, which Province is Conservative in Dominion politics, while it is French Nationalist in local politics,—not because it is protectionist, for it is nothing of the kind, but because it is theocratic, and the clergy want to keep their power and their tithe. As to the smaller and remoter Provinces, the fact is, that having never been really incorporated, they care very little about Dominion questions or the old Canadian parties, and are easily captured at Dominion elections by subsidies from the federal treasury,—“better terms” they are called,—and by government grants to local railways and other local objects, which are frankly held out by government candidates as the price of support. We had a case the other day of a railway in Nova Scotia built at a cost to the Dominion of \$1,300,000, nominally to save seven miles, really to strengthen the government interest in that quarter. The poverty in which the maritime Provinces especially are kept by exclusion from their natural market, makes the constituencies all the more open to the influence of government favors. The exodus also, by carrying off the most active and independent spirits, is a vent for discontent and a safeguard of Sir John Macdonald's power. The nominations to the Senate are used not only as strict party patronage, but as inducements to spend money in contesting elections. It is not so very difficult for a “business” government to hold together even the most “incongruous” elements by such means.

According to the imaginative statements of current “tariff reform” literature, the Kansas farmers are staggering under a mortgage indebtedness of \$300,000,000. The Farmers' Alliance of Kansas has just conducted an investigation of its own and announces that \$60,000,000 would cover all the farm mortgages in the entire State.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

THE FLOODS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Murat Halstead, in *The Cosmopolitan*.

THE flood has directed the close attention of the country to the system of levees and other improvements along the Mississippi and at its mouth. The question is whether there is not a revision of methods required. The views of the Mississippi Commission are that the levees must be thrown up so strong as to be sure to last more than a year, for they harden with time, and if they stand through the first year are much more reliable than immediately after construction. With a system of levees so heavy as to exist through some seasons, it is held the floods would deepen the channel as the concentrated current scours between and beyond the jetties. It is to be feared there is something at fault with this theory, that the higher and sharper the levees and the more the people believe in and depend on them, the greater the inevitable disasters when the floods come in the father of floods. It is stated that the water line is two feet higher at New Orleans than a few years ago, and that the rise results from narrowing the mouth of the river by the jetties. Though confidently asserted, with the support of many corroborating figures, this is sharply disputed, but the controversy ought to be susceptible of mathematical settlement. The most noted of the navigators of the Mississippi in this generation, Captain Leathers, says he considers great injury is done by stopping the Southwest Pass and Pass-a-Loutre, obstructing the flow of Mississippi water into the Gulf, the river rising four feet at the head of the passes to sixteen inches at the mouth, while a four-inch rise at New Orleans gives a foot at Vicksburg; and he holds that the contraction of the river by levees has been disastrous, for “contrary to engineering claims, the elevation of the surface causes the bottom to fill.” Here is an important conflict of opinions, and the assertions of experience come in antagonism with the contentions of science. It is high time the people of the United States and of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, knew what levees would cost to stand above all floods, and by the concentration of the swift and huge river cause the deepening of the channel. The just policy of the Government is to deal with the largest liberality in improvements of the Mississippi, for it is admitted, if there is anything in the continent more national than any other thing, it is not the shores of the Atlantic or the Pacific or of the great Lakes or the Gulf, but of the Mississippi river; and there is enough public opinion favorable to appropriations on a large scale, to improve navigation and protect the richest lands in the world, if we are sure of improvement and protection. There is, too, an enlightened and unprejudiced demand that there shall be no money wasted on experiments that are questionable; and the continual failure of levees to give the security they promise, and the repeated announcements that the river is “higher than ever known,” are disheartening as to the substantiality of the engineering upon which we have been depending. It is a popular and plausible suggestion that the levees when reconstructed should be associated with outlets to run off the surface waters by short cuts to the Gulf. There is a safety valve below Red River—the Atchafalaya—and with one at Bonne Carre, and another at Lake Borgne, there should be ample water for scouring at the jetties, and relief for the river, saving the levees and the plantations.

THE REMARKS OF THE YOUNG SPECIALIST.

Dr. Holmes's “Over the Teacups,” *Atlantic Monthly*.

“THE specialist is much like other people engaged in lucrative business. He is apt to magnify his calling, to make much of any symptom which will bring a patient within range of his battery of remedies. I found a case in one of our medical journals, a couple of years ago, which illustrates what I mean. Dr.—, of Philadelphia, had a female patient with a crooked nose,—deviated septum, if our young scholars like that better. She was suffering from what the doctor called reflex headache. She had been to an oculist, who found that the trouble was in her eyes. She went from him to a gynecologist, who considered her headache as owing to causes for which his specialty had the remedies. How many more specialists would have appropriated her, if she had gone the rounds of them all, I dare not guess; but you remember the old story of the siege, in which each artisan proposed means of defense which he himself was ready to furnish. Then a shoemaker said, ‘Hang your walls with new boots.’

“Human nature is the same with medical specialists as it was with ancient cordwainers, and it is too possible that a hungry practitioner may be warped by his interest in fastening on a patient who, as he persuades himself, comes under his medical jurisdiction. The specialist has but one fang with which to seize and hold his prey, but that fang is a fearfully long and sharp canine. Being confined to a narrow field of observation and practice, he is apt to give much of his time to curious study, which may be

magnifique, but is not exactly *la guerre* against the patient's malady. He divides and subdivides, and gets many varieties of diseases, in most respects similar. These he equips with new names, and thus we have those terrific nomenclatures which are enough to frighten the medical student, to say nothing of the sufferers staggering under this long catalogue of local infirmities. The 'old-fogy' doctor, who knows the family tendencies of his patient, who 'understands his constitution,' will often treat him better than the famous specialist, who sees him for the first time, and has to guess at many things 'the old doctor' knows from his previous experience with the same patient and the family to which he belongs.

"It is a great luxury to practice as a specialist in almost any class of diseases. The practitioner has his own hours, hardly needs a night-bell, can have his residence out of the town in which he exercises his calling,—in short, lives like a gentleman; while the hard-worked general practitioner submits to a servitude more exacting than that of the man who is employed in his stable or in his kitchen. That is the kind of life I have made up my mind to."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

NOTES ON AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES. By J. C. Fitch, M. A., LL. D. Pp. 133. \$0.60. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

HEREWARD THE WAKE. By Charles Kingsley. Pp. 178. Paper. \$0.25. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

HISTORY OF THE GIRTYYS. By Consul Willshire Butterfield. Pp. 425. \$3.50. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co.

STUDIES IN HEGEL'S PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION. With a Chapter on Christian Unity in America. By J. Macbride Sterrett, D. D. Pp. 348. \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WORLD—ENERGY AND ITS SELF-CONSERVATION. By William M. Bryant. Pp. 304. \$1.50. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

NORA'S RETURN. A Sequel to "The Doll's House" of Henry Ibsen. By Ednah D. Cheney. Pp. 64. Paper. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

DRIFT.

THE Director of the U. S. Mint, Edward O. Leech, has submitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1889. The following are some of the statistics:

The gold product of the United States was 1,587,000 fine ounces, of the value of \$32,800,000, against \$33,000,000 last year. The silver product of our own mines for the year was approximately 50,000,000 fine ounces of the commercial value of \$46,750,000, and of the coinage value of \$64,646,464, against an estimated product for 1888 of 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$43,020,000, and of the coinage value of \$59,195,000, an increase over 1888 of about 4,216,368 fine ounces, of the commercial value of \$3,730,000. About 7,000,000 ounces of silver were extracted from lead ores imported into the United States and smelted in this country, and over 5,000,000 ounces from base silver bars imported, principally from Mexico, making the total product of our mines, smelters, and refineries about 62,000,000 fine ounces of silver. Of this amount the Government purchased for coinage 27,125,357 ounces; there were used in the arts about 6,000,000 ounces; there were exported to Hong Kong, Japan, and the East Indies about 9,000,000 ounces; and there were shipped to London for sale about 20,000,000 ounces.

Colorado still maintains first rank among producing States, with an aggregate product of gold and silver of over \$24,000,000. Montana stands next with a product of \$22,894,000. California produced \$14,034,000, of which \$13,000,000 were gold, being about two-fifths of the total gold product of the United States.

The coinage of the mints for the calendar year 1889 was as follows: Gold pieces, 1,338,012; value \$21,413,931. Silver dollars, pieces 34,651,811, value, \$34,651,811; subsidiary silver coins, pieces, 8,378,811, value \$844,872.15; minor coins, pieces, 64,772,283, value \$1,283,408.49; total pieces, 109,140,917; value \$58,194,022.64.

The total amount of silver purchased for the coinage of the silver dollar from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1889, was 271,632,503 fine ounces, costing \$291,470,956, an average cost of \$1.06.13 per ounce fine. The coinage of silver dollars for the same period was 349,938,001 pieces. At the average cost of silver for the whole period, the cost value of the silver dollar is 82 cents.

Few documents have emanated from the Philadelphia Board of Trade of larger interest and importance than the report upon the export trade of the city, issued last week by the sub-committee upon the alleged decadence of the port. This report shows that the Pennsylvania Railroad has discriminated against grain-shippers in Philadelphia and in favor of those in Baltimore to such an extent that the latter were able to pay higher prices for grain and equal or better ocean freight-rates, and yet to under-sell their Philadelphia rivals in European markets. It also shows that, accompanying this unfair discrimination as between the cities, gross favoritism was exhibited in the cases of individual shippers. Every effort to procure evidence from the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was defeated, and it was found impossible to obtain any direct promise of discontinuance of the unfair policy. But, soon after the sub-committee began its inquiries, information was conveyed to it indirectly from the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that the discrimination would be stopped, and it was stopped. The results were of a most gratifying character. During the first three months of the present year the export of grain from Philadelphia was about nine

million bushels, or more than five times the total quantity exported during the entire year 1888. Within the same three months 128 transient steamers reached the city, and of these 20 came in ballast. In 1889 65 per cent. of the transient steamers that came to the port with cargoes left the port to seek outward cargoes elsewhere, and this remarkable and most encouraging change is attributable solely to the fact that a single railroad company, built by Philadelphia enterprise, was induced, by some means or other, to relax the grasp with which it had been throttling the export trade of the city.—*The Manufacturer.*

"Thomas T. Ramey of Madison county, Ill., has a unique piece of property for sale," says the *Bloomington Eye*, "and he wishes the United States government to become the purchaser. It is the great artificial hill at Cahokia, in St. Clair county, which is the most stupendous memorial left by the prehistoric people called the mound-builders. This hill has an altitude of 102 feet, its base covers sixteen acres, and it contains at least 20,000,000 cubic feet of earth. The *Sunday Eye* takes pleasure in giving an accurate picture of the mound, which is the largest in the world, being much larger than the pyramids of Egypt. It is a parallelogram in shape and has approaches like terraces."

Joseph P. Iddings of the Geological Survey has been making careful studies of Etna, Vesuvius, and the Lipari craters. "Mr. Iddings patriotically declares" writes a New York *Herald* correspondent, "that the European volcanoes are youthful and crude compared with the venerable eruptions of America. Italy may have very fine statues, but her volcanoes are, in his opinion, centuries behind those of the United States."

At Friedrichsruhe Prince Bismarck rises at 10 in the morning, and takes his breakfast with his family on the terrace of the castle. He then dispatches his correspondence. From 11 till 12 he takes a walk, accompanied by one of his sons, and followed by a sergeant of police stationed at Friedrichsruhe. At 1 he takes his luncheon, and the time till 3 o'clock is then again devoted to work. At 3 he usually makes an excursion into the Sachsenwald, or inspects the different parts of his estates. At 6 the whole family assembles at dinner, at which some neighbor or another is generally present. Punctually at 10 the Prince retires to rest, and Professor Schwenninger insists upon this rule not being transgressed.

Notwithstanding all the exertions which Germany has made during the past two decades to increase her army, it still remains numerically inferior to that of France by some 40,000 men. Moreover, Germany possesses only 2,184 field guns, whereas France has no less than 2,880 ready for war. Alarmed by this discrepancy, Emperor William is bringing every influence to bear on the Reichstag with the view of inducing it to consent to the increase of the Imperial army. It is claimed, however, that his efforts are not likely to succeed. For the compliance with his demands would involve the repeal of the military clauses of the Constitution of the Empire, which restricts the annual conscription to 1 per cent. of the population.

The Silver bill is not to the taste of New England Senators and Representatives, but with only 26 votes they are prepared to accept it as the lesser of two evils. The Windom bill did not receive the support from the Republican press that it deserved. Many excellent financiers do not anticipate that the bill as it stands will seriously affect our finances, but it is a step in the wrong direction, nevertheless.—*Boston Journal.*

Some of the Democratic organs, with touching faith in the ignorance of their readers, declare that the Pan-American Conference leaves our trade relations with South America "in a much worse condition than it found them." As a matter of fact, our exports of manufactured goods to the South American countries are 11 per cent. larger this year than they were last year at a corresponding period.

"As the maximum period of sun spots approaches," says the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, "we shall see an increase in the number of tornadoes and other violent electrical storms. There was a period last year of great storm action corresponding with well-defined disturbances on the sun. The storms of this year may not prove to be more severe or destructive than those of last spring and summer."

A Berlin correspondent writes to the New York *Herald*: "The Emperor of Germany has directed the building of a yacht which will be the largest of its class in the world. The Emperor has developed strong nautical tastes since he ascended the throne, and is already entitled to wear the uniform of a British admiral. It is said that the Emperor will, when the yacht is ready, pay a visit to the United States, and already speculation is rife in certain Berlin circles as to how the head of an autocracy would be received by the great democratic commonwealth."

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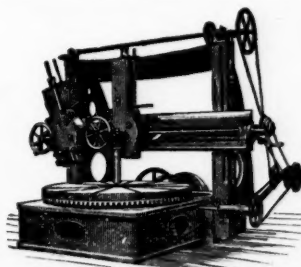
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